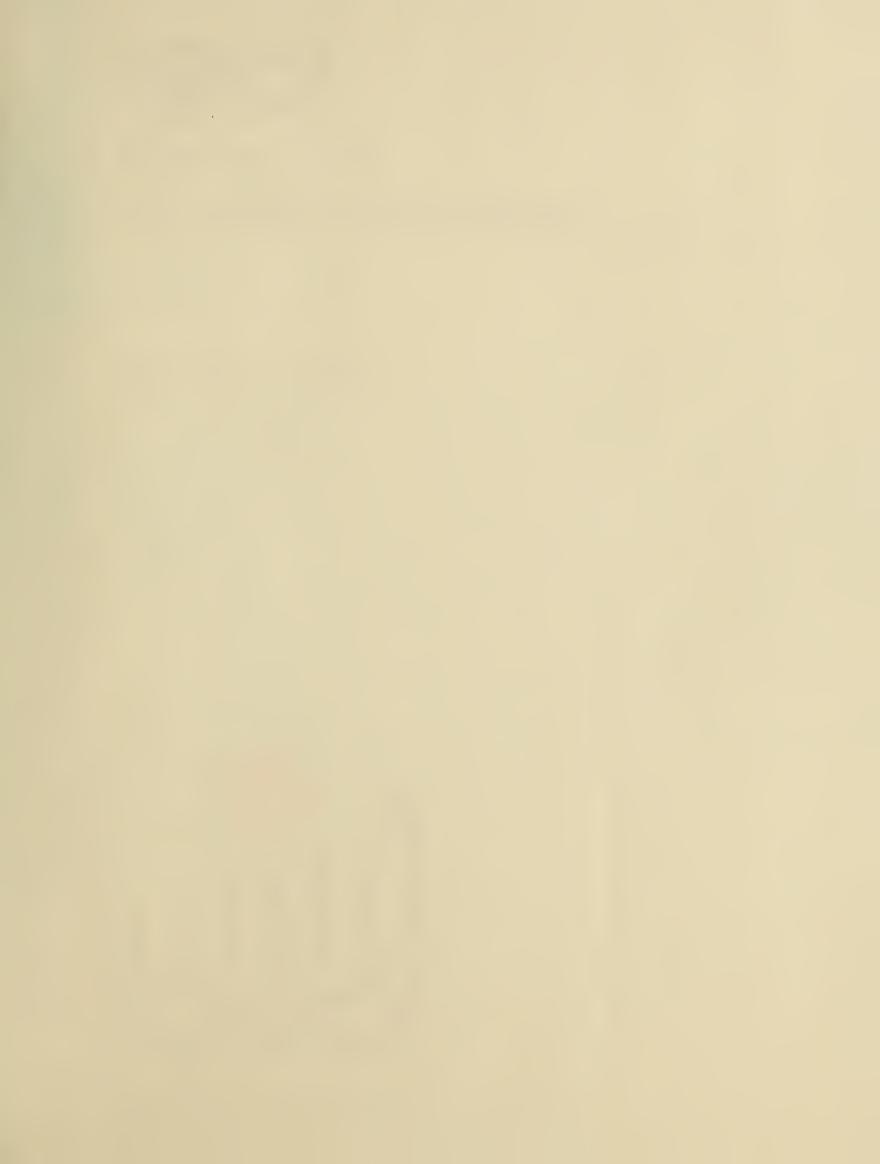
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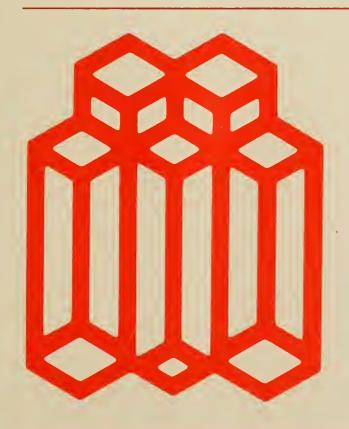
Census of Mineral Industries

MIC82-I-10B

INDUSTRY SERIES

Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, Gold Ores, and Silver Ores

Industries 1021, 1031, 1041, and 1044



The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982 ensus of

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Issued February 1985



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Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
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INTRODUCTION

	Page
ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME	. 111
USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	. III
AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	. IV
CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES	. IV
General	. IV
Scope of Census and Definition of Mineral Industries	. IV
Establishment Basis of Reporting	. IV
Use of Administrative Records	. V
Auxiliary Establishments	. V
Industry Classification of Establishments	. V
Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value	
of Product Shipments	. VI
CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES	. VI
MICROFICHE	. VI
SPECIAL TABULATIONS	. VI
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	. VI

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

^{*}Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC **CENSUSES**

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

General

The 1982 Census of Mineral Industries is the 19th census of mining establishments in the United States. For 1982, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of manufactures, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

This report, from the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, is one of a series of 12 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each geographic division showing statistics by State and on special subjects, such as size of establishments, type of organization, assets, capital expenditures, type of operation, and fuels and electric energy consumed.

These separate reports subsequently will be issued as portions of the final census volume. The volume - Subject, Industry, and Area Statistics - will show comparative figures for industries and States on the more important measures of the activity of mining establishments, such as employment, payrolls, value of shipments and receipts, capital expenditures, value added by mining, selected supplies consumed, and energy used. It will include, besides the industry statistics, geographic area statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, value added, cost of supplies, value of shipments and receipts, and capital expenditures) for each State and county, by industry group. The introduction to the final volume of the census of mineral industries will discuss, at greater length, many of the subjects

described in this introduction. For example, the volume text will discuss the economic significance of the mining sector, the relation of value added by mining to value added by manufacture, some of the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the census, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between mining establishments, manufacturing plants, and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

Scope of Census and Definition of Mineral Industries

The 1982 Census of Mineral Industries covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in mining as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. 1 This is the system of industrial classification developed over a period of years by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This system of classification is in general use among government agencies as well as organizations outside the government.

The SIC manual defines mining in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: Solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operation, milling (crushing, screening, washing, flotation, etc.) and other preparation needed to make minerals marketable. Exploration is included as is the development of mineral properties. Services performed on a contract, fee, or other basis in the exploration and development of mineral properties are classified separately but within this division.

Mining operations are classified by industry on the basis of the principal mineral produced or, if there is no production, on the basis of the principal mineral for which exploration or development work is in progress. The recovery of material from culm banks, ore dumps, and other waste minerals piles is classified in the appropriate mining industry according to the mineral product recovered.

The crushing, grinding, or other treatment of certain earths, rocks, and other nonmetallic minerals not in conjunction with mining activities are not included in this division but are classified as manufacturing. Hauling and other transportation beyond the mine property and contract hauling (except out of open pits in conjunction with mining) also are excluded.

Mining operations carried on as secondary activities at manufacturing establishments (such as clay pits at clay products plants or sand and gravel operations at ready-mixed concrete plants) are not within the scope of this census. However, selected data (production workers' wages and hours; total cost of supplies, fuels, electric energy, and contract work; and quantity of production for mined products) on such mining activities have been obtained in the 1982 Census of Manufactures and are included in the mining reports. They are clearly specified wherever included.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of mineral industries covers each mining establishment of firms with one paid employee or more operating in the United States. A firm operating more than one establishment

^{&#}x27;Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

is required to file a separate report for each location. A mineral establishment is defined as a single physical location where mineral operations are conducted.

For oil and gas field operations and for contract services, the basis for reporting is different from the "establishment" basis used for other types of mining. Firms operating oil and gas wells, drilling wells, or exploring for oil and gas for their own account were required to submit a separate report for each State or offshore area adjacent to a State in which it conducted such activities and to include employment, production, and capital expenditures data at the county level. Firms that performed contract services for oil and gas field operations or for mining establishments were required to submit one report covering all such activities in the United States and to include information on receipts for services by State and county. These consolidated reports were then allocated to county establishments based on the data reported at the county level. The 1982 figures for establishments include the summation of operations within each county allocated from these State or nationwide reports and, therefore, are not comparable to prior censuses.

Establishments, as presented in this report, are those in operation "during the year." In the General Summary report (MIC82-S-1), a comparison will be made at the U.S. level of the number of establishments in operation "during the year" and at the "end of the year."

Use of Administrative Records

From a mailout universe of about 36,000 mining establishments, approximately 11,000 small single-establishment companies were not mailed a questionnaire. For these establishments, some employment, payroll, and receipts data were obtained from the administrative records of other agencies. Selection of the small establishment nonmail cases was done on an industry-by-industry basis, and a variable cutoff was used to determine those establishments for which administrative records were to be used in place of a census report. This information was then used in conjunction with industry averages and other information to estimate the statistics for administrativerecord and nonresponse establishments. The first column in tables 2 and 4 provides an indication of the extent that these establishments account for the figures shown. The value of shipments and receipts and cost of supplies were generally not distributed among specific products and supplies for these establishments, but were included in the product and supply "not specified by kind" categories. Overall, establishments for which administrative-record data were used accounted for less than 2 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were used for those establishments excused from filing census forms. Generally, these codes were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Where the description is incomplete, or where there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between mining and nonmining activities, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximate measure. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable.

In the 1982 census, as in the 1977, 1972, and 1967 censuses, data for single-unit firms without paid employees were

excluded. This exclusion had only a slight effect on industry aggregates for most industries. Data for firms without employees were included in the 1963, 1958, and 1954 censuses if they reported more than \$500 in (1) value of shipments and receipts, (2) cost of supplies and purchased machinery, or (3) capital expenditures.

Auxiliary Establishments

Statistics for employment and payroll for individual industries and industry groups also include employment and payroll figures for administrative offices, warehouses, storage facilities, and other auxiliary establishments servicing mining establishments. As in previous censuses, respondents were asked to file separate reports (Form ES-9200) for any separately operated auxiliary establishments. Classification of employment and payroll data at such auxiliary establishments was based on the mining establishments served.

Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered by the census was classified in one of 42 mineral industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the SIC system. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same main product or closely related group of products. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of its number, value added by mining, value of shipments and receipts, and number of employees. Application of these criteria led to formulation of 42 mining industries, to each of which a four-digit code number was assigned. The classification system also provides broader groups of industries, with twenty three-digit groups and five two-digit groups. Within industries, the system provides for seven-digit products and five-digit product classes. Products are considered primary to an industry if the first four digits of the product codes are the same as the industry code. Products whose first four code numbers differ from the industry code are called secondary products. To determine the industry classification of an establishment, the seven-digit products are grouped together according to the first four digits of the product code. The first four digits of the group of products with the largest value of production become the industry code for the establishment. (For mineral service industries, the classification is on the basis of receipts for services performed.)

In most industries, establishments making products falling into the same industry category use a variety of processes. Separate statistics are provided on the various types of operation. Whenever possible, separate figures are shown for establishments with mines only, mines with preparation plants, and preparation plants only. Separate figures are provided by type of mine (underground, open pit, and combination). Separate statistics also are provided on producing and nonproducing operations, an establishment being defined as nonproducing if no mineral products were shipped during the year.

Statistics also are usually provided on the production of minerals mined and used in the same establishment for producing prepared minerals or used at the producing establishment for fuel.

Differences in the integration of production processes and types of operation should be considered when relating the general items (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value of Product Shipments

In census of mineral industries publications, value of shipments data are published for industries and products. Value of shipments and receipts data shown in tables 1 through 4 represent the total value of shipments and receipts of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in table 6 represents the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry and includes those that were shipped by all mining establishments regardless of their industry classification. Value of product shipments also may include some products shipped from mining operations associated with manufacturing establishments.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

The Bureau of the Census is prohibited by Federal law from publishing any statistics that disclose information reported by individual companies. However, the number of companies classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this item may be given even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1-4 of this report is based on the total value of shipments and receipts and capital expenditures. Whenever the total value of shipments and receipts cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line has been suppressed. If capital expenditures alone is a disclosure, only total capital expenditures and cost of supplies statistics are suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher level totals.

MICROFICHE

All data in the final reports and volume are available on microfiche. Microfiche reports are sold by the Superintendent

of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Public-use tapes are not available for 1982 Census of Mineral Industries data. However, special tabulations of data collected may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (such as name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications. Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

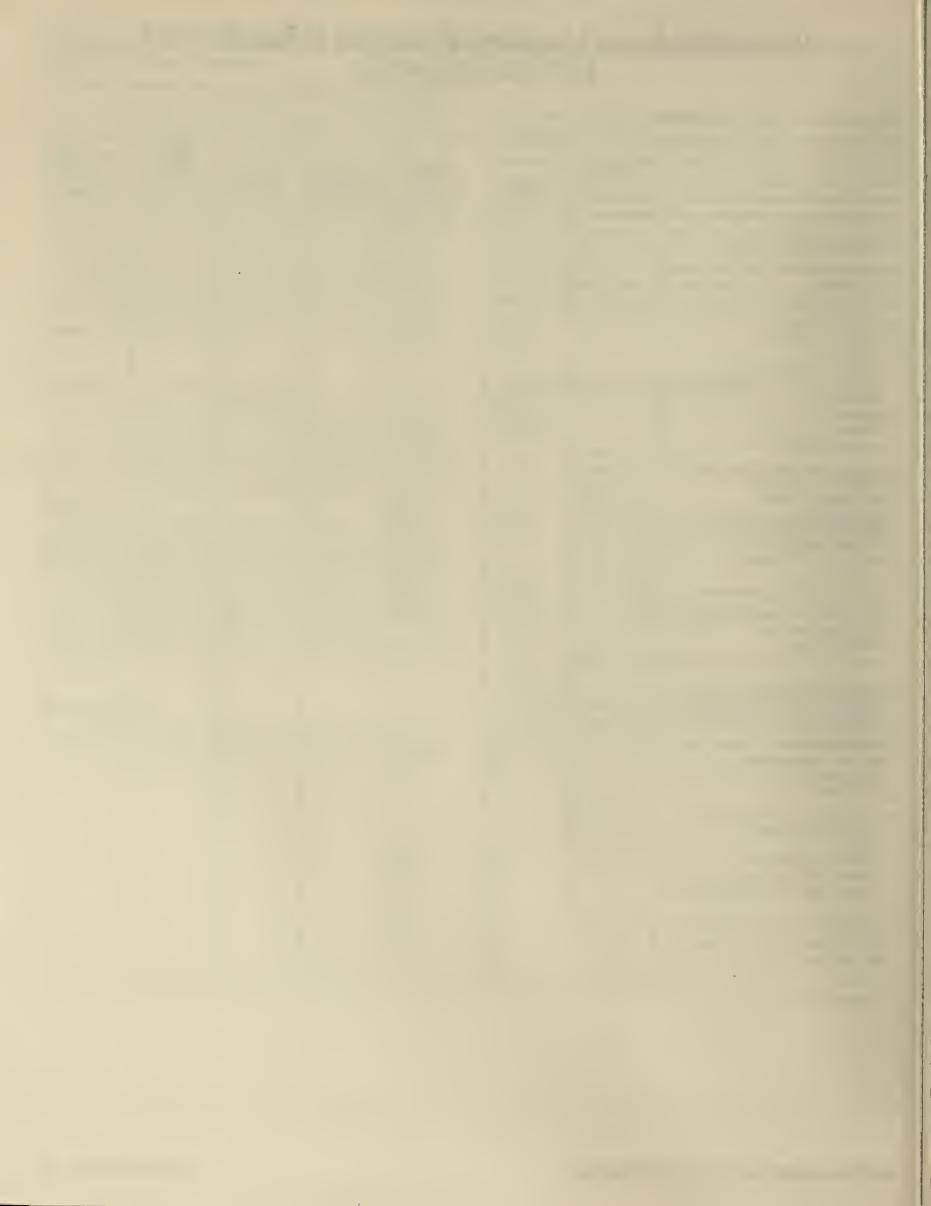
Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, and bbl, are used in the customary sense. Where the term "tons" only is used, it refers to short tons of 2,000 pounds; where the figures are expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds, the unit of measure is specified as "long tons" or "I. tons."

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

[For explanation of terms, see appendix]

ltem	Industry and historical	Industry by State	Industry by type of operation	Industry by employ- ment size	Industry- product analysis	Detailed product shipments by State	Detailed supplies consumed by industry
Number of operating companies	1						
Establishments: Total number	1 1	2,3a 2,3a	2,3b 2,3b	4 4			
Employment and payroll: Number of employees Payroll Production, development, and exploration—	1	2,3a 2,3a	2,3b 2,3b	4 4			
Workers Hours Wages Supplemental labor costs	1 1 1	2,13a 2,13a 2,3a 13a	2,13b 2,13b 2,3b 13b	4 4 4			
Value added, cost of supplies, shipments, and inventories: Value added by mining	1 1	2,3a 2,3a 3a 3a	2,3b 2,3b 3b 3b	4 4			¹7a ¹7b ¹7b
Purchased electricity Cost of contract work Industry shipments and receipts Value of net shipments Product shipments Inventories	1 1 3c	'3a 3a 2,3a	13b 3b 2,3b	4	15 15	6	
Gross book value of depreciable or depletable assets, beginning and end of year; depreciation and depletion charges for year: Buildings and structures, except land Machinery and equipment Mineral exploration and development Mineral land and rights		3a 3a 3a 3a	3b 3b 3b 3b				
New and used capital expenditures, excluding land and rights: Total	1	2,3a 3a 3a 3a	2,3b 3b 3b 3b	4			
Capitalized mineral land and rights Rental payments Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and rights		3a ¹3a ¹3a	3b 13b 13b				

¹Detailed information shown.



Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, Gold Ores, and Silver Ores

CONTENTS

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction	III
Users' Guide in Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	VII
Description of Industries and Summary of Findings	2
TABLES	
INDUSTRY STATISTICS	
1. Historical Industry Statistics: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	4
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States and Type of Operation: 1982 and 1977	5
3a. Summary Statistics by Industry for Selected States: 1982	7
3b. Summary Statistics by Industry and Type of Operation: 1982	8 10
3c. Inventories by Industry: End of 1981 and 1982	10
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment. 1902	10
PRODUCT STATISTICS	
5a. Industry-Product Analysis—Summary of Industry Shipments and Receipts and Net Shipments of Primary	
Products: 1982 and 1977	11
5b. Ores Mined and Gross Metal Content of Shipments by Industry: 1982	11
6a. Products or Services for Selected States: 1982 and 1977	12
6b. Gross Metal Content of Production of Primary Products: 1982 and 1977	13
MATERIALS STATISTICS	
7a. Selected Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, and Purchased Machinery Installed: 1982 and 1977	13
7b. Fuels Consumed by Type, 1982 and 1977, and End-of-Year Fuel Stocks, 1982	15
APPENDIX	
AFFEINDIA	
Explanation of Terms	A-1
Publication Program	cover

DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

COPPER ORES, LEAD AND ZINC ORES, GOLD ORES, AND SILVER ORES

This report shows 1982 Census of Mineral Industries statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

SIC Code and Title

1021 Copper Ores

1031 Lead and Zinc Ores

1041 Gold Ores

1044 Silver Ores

Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, cost of supplies, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, but also all secondary activities performed by the same establishments. This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1-4 and 7) with product statistics (table 6) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and also the value of net shipments of primary products of the industry produced as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (the cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated), data on payrolls and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies. This information was used in conjunction with industry averages and other information to develop estimates for all statistics. The first column in tables 2 and 4 provides an indication of the extent that these establishments account for the figures shown.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions contained in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

All dollar figures shown in this report are in current dollars for the year specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price levels. Therefore, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

INDUSTRY 1021, COPPER ORES

The industry includes establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing copper ores. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in the recovery of copper concentrates by precipitation and leaching of copper ore. Establishments primarily engaged in the recovery of refined copper by leaching copper concentrates are classified in Major Group 33, Primary Metal Industries. The total value of shipments and receipts for the industry was \$1,551 million in 1982. The value added by mining was \$672 million. Total employment for the industry decreased to 21.9 thousand employees in 1982, from 33.1 thousand in 1977. Value added per employee was \$30.7 thousand in 1982; in 1977, it was \$32.2 thousand.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 8 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were imputed as described above. These establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

INDUSTRY 1031, LEAD AND ZINC ORES

The industry includes establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing lead ores, zinc ores, or lead-zinc ores. The total value of shipments and receipts for the industry was \$318 million in 1982. The value added by mining was \$201 million. Total employment for the industry decreased to 4.3 thousand employees in 1982, from 7.1 thousand in 1977. Value added per employee was \$46.7 thousand in 1982; in 1977, it was \$46.3 thousand.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were imputed as described above. These establishments accounted for 1 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

INDUSTRY 1041, GOLD ORES

The industry includes establishments primarily engaged in mining gold ores from lode deposits or in the recovery of gold from placer deposits by any method. In addition to ore dressing methods such as crushing, grinding, gravity concentration, and froth flotation, this industry includes amalgamation, cyanidation, and the production of bullion at the mine, mill, or dredge site. The total value of shipments and receipts for the industry was \$521 million in 1982. The value added by mining was \$479 million. Total employment for the industry increased to 7.7 thousand employees in 1982, from 2.6 in 1977. Value added per employee was \$62.2 thousand in 1982; in 1977, it was \$30.1 thousand.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 4 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were imputed as described above. These establishments accounted for 12 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

INDUSTRY 1044, SILVER ORES

The industry includes establishments primarily engaged in mining, milling, or otherwise preparing silver ores. The production of bullion at the mine or mill site is included. The total value of shipments and receipts for the industry was \$220 million in 1982. The value added by mining was \$171 million. Total employment for the industry increased to 2.6 thousand employees in 1982, from 2.0 thousand in 1977. Value added per employee was \$65.6 thousand in 1982; in 1977, it was \$41.4 thousand.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 6 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were imputed as described above. These establishments accounted for 5 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

COMPARABILITY WITH BUREAU OF MINES STATISTICS

The Bureau of the Census statistics on products for Industries 1021, 1031, 1041, and 1044 are not entirely comparable with product statistics for the same industries published by the Bureau of Mines. The differences that occur result primarily from differences in data collection methods, coverage, and objectives sought. For example:

1. The Bureau of the Census statistics on crude ores for these industries represent all ores mined by establishments classified in the Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, Gold Ores, and Silver Ores industries. Separate totals are available for each of the four industries. Figures do not include materials bearing such

metals produced in other industries, nor do they differentiate between various types of ores which may be produced at the same establishment, such as lead ores which might be produced as a secondary product at an establishment classified in the Silver Ores industry. The Bureau of Mines figures for tonnage of crude ores represent ores of specified types (usually determined by assay content of the ores) irrespective of where these ores were produced.

- The Bureau of the Census figures for metals contained in all ores, concentrates, and bullion for 1982 represent gross metal content as reported by the respondent. Figures published by the Bureau of Mines represent recoverable metal content.
- 3. The Bureau of the Census value figures represent reported values of ores, concentrates, and bullion, f.o.b. mine or mill. Bureau of Mines value figures are estimated on the basis of recovered metals prices, thus measuring the value of these metals as they come from the smelter or refinery rather than at the mine and mill level.
- 4. The Bureau of the Census figures for milled or treated products include materials produced from foreign ores. Bureau of Mines product statistics represent domestic ores only.
- 5. The Bureau of Mines includes metals recovered at smelters from old slag and smelter cleanings if that metal was not included in their statistics for earlier years. Only metals contained in ores mined or milled in 1982 are included in Census statistics.
- 6. The Bureau of the Census excludes single-unit establishments with no paid employees. The Bureau of Mines includes all reports obtained, regardless of size. However, the contribution to products of such establishments is very small.
- 7. Some differences in the State statistics result from the assignment by the Bureau of Mines of concentrates produced in one State from ores mined in another to the State in which the mine is located. The Bureau of the Census statistics include such concentrates in the State where the mill is located.

Table 1. Historical Industry Statistics: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of ebbrevietions and symbols, see introductory text. For explenetion of terms, see appendix]

		Establishn	nents during		ployees	Production	on, develop			Cost of supplies				
Yeer	Compenies (number)	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Peyroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollers)	Velue edded by mining (million dollers)	used, purchesed mechinery installed, etc. (million dollers)	Velue of shipments end receipts (million dollers)	Value of net ship- ments end receipts ¹ (million dollers)	Quentity of primary products ²	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
						INDU	STRY 10	21, COPP	ER ORES					
1982 ³ 1977 ³ 1972 ³ 1987 ³ ⁴ 1963	37 83 110 (NA) 118 112	81 133 181 158 160 148	51 61 71 82 41 38	21.9 33.1 38.4 20.9 26.5 27.6	603.8 544.3 388.8 170.9 187.3 143.5	15.9 23.0 27.8 15.0 21.4 20.9	29.8 44.0 58.4 32.5 45.3 41.0	428.5 358.0 279.2 114.6 142.4 108.4	671.7 1 066.7 1 025.3 436.5 417.1 286.5	1 301.5 997.4 772.5 361.6 340.2 238.0	1 550.7 1 856.2 1 588.5 675.9 670.2 457.6	(D) (D) (D) 561.5 544.2 374.4	221.7 239.1 261.1 127.5 145.3 112.0	422.6 207.9 209.2 122.1 87.1 44.9
		INDUSTRY 1031, LEAD AND ZINC ORES												
1982 ³ 1977 ³ 1972 ³ 1987 ³ 1963 1958 ⁵	39 54 60 (NA) 163 228	71 88 101 167 205 288	28 41 47 57 48 52	4.3 7.1 7.7 9.1 9.4 11.2	111.8 105.1 72.0 60.9 49.3 54.4	2.9 5.4 6.2 7.5 7.8 8.7	5.8 10.7 12.4 15.0 14.8 16.7	71.1 75.0 54.7 46.2 37.9 39.0	200.6 329.1 199.7 102.6 84.4 73.7	174.5 131.5 77.8 92.4 63.5 55.5	318.3 418.4 251.3 151.2 136.0 120.8	(D) 411.4 (D) 135.8 119.8 103.8	15.8 17.7 17.9 17.1 14.2 14.4	56.8 42.1 26.0 43.8 11.9 8.6
					INDUS	STRY GF	ROUP 104	, GOLD A	ND SILVE	R ORES				
1982 ³ 1977 ³ 1972 ³ 1987 ³ 1983	329 (NA) (NA) (NA) 459 466	371 175 134 183 466 470	80 20 12 15 15 23	10.4 4.6 2.8 3.8 4.2 4.4	262.7 71.1 30.0 25.5 24.8 23.2	7.4 3.7 2.3 3.2 3.6 3.8	14.8 7.0 4.9 6.9 7.6 8.2	180.8 53.4 22.6 20.2 20.0 19.8	649.7 161.1 60.6 51.4 49.0 42.1	329.1 78.2 20.0 16.3 18.3 16.4	741.4 198.6 75.2 63.3 60.2 54.7	740.9 (D) (D) 63.3 60.2 53.3	23.9 6.0 4.1 3.9 3.4 2.9	237.5 40.7 5.4 4.4 7.2 3.8
						IND	USTRY 1	041, GOL	D ORES					
1982 ³ 1977 ³ 1972 ³ 1967 ³ 1983	260 119 73 (NA) 354 406	288 126 81 125 359 409	59 8 5 8 7 18	7.7 2.6 1.8 2.6 2.8 3.4	187.9 39.5 19.6 17.3 16.0 17.4	5.2 2.0 1.5 2.2 2.4 3.0	10.2 3.8 3.4 5.0 5.2 6.5	119.6 28.1 15.2 13.8 13.2 14.9	479.2 78.2 46.6 35.4 27.1 31.8	246.4 42.5 12.5 11.2 10.8 13.0	521.1 99.0 55.6 44.8 34.1 42.1	(D) (D) (D) 44.8 34.1 40.8	17.9 4.8 3.7 3.2 2.5 2.4	204.5 21.7 3.5 1.8 3.9 2.6
						INDU	JSTRY 10	44, SILVE	R ORES					
1982 ³	73 45 51 (NA) 105 60	85 49 51 58 107 81	21 12 7 7 8 5	2.8 2.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.0	74.8 31.6 10.3 8.2 8.8 5.8	2.2 1.7 .8 1.0 1.2	4.5 3.2 1.5 1.9 2.3 1.7	61.2 25.4 7.3 6.4 6.8 4.8	170.6 82.9 13.6 16.0 21.9 10.4	82.7 35.7 7.2 5.1 7.4 3.3	220.3 99.6 19.0 18.5 26.1 12.6	(D) 99.6 (D) 18.5 26.1 12.4	6 002 1 171 435 700 916 496	33.0 19.0 1.8 2.8 3.3 1.2

Note: For data prior to 1958, see 1983 Census of Mineral Industries, volume I, table 1 of industry chapter.

¹Represents gross shipments less minerals received from other establishments for preparetion end velue of reseles.

²Represents millions of short tons for copper ores, leed and zinc ores, end gold ores industries; end for gold end silver ores industry group. For silver ores industry, represents thousands of short tons. Excludes figures for piecer gold. For copper ores industry in 1963, includes ore valued chiefly for copper produced by establishments clessified in other industries.

³Beginning with 1987, data for single-unit establishments without peld employees were excluded from the census.

⁴Reflects e substantial decreese in ectivity caused by a labor strike during most of the second half of 1967 thet effected ell but e few copper mining end milling operations.

⁵Excludes deta for copper ores, leed ores, end lode gold in Alaska.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States and Type of Operation: 1982 and 1977

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, saa introductory taxt. For axplanation of tarms, saa appandix]

(FOI MEANING OF ADDIEVIATIONS AND SYMP	is and symbols, saa introductory taxt. For axplanation of tarms, saa appandix] 1982 1977										977			
		Establishm		Ail emp	loyeas	Production	on, davalop loration wo	mant, and		Cost of				
Industry, geographic araa, and type of operation	E1	Total (numbar)	With 20 amployaas or mora (numbar)	Numbar ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Numbar (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wagas (million dollars)	Value addad by mining (million dollars)	supplias used, purchased machinary Installad, etc. (million dollars)	Valua of shipmants and racalpta (million dollars)	Capital axpendi- tures (million dollars)	All em- ployeas ² (1,000)	Value added by mining (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 1021, COPPER ORES														
Geographic Area														
United States	-	81	51	21.9	803.8	15.9	29.8	428.5	871.7	1 301.5	1 550.7	422.8	33.1	1 086.7
ArizonaConnacticut	-	38	28 1	13.4 AA	342.8 (D)	10.4	18.5	282.8	513.4	639.0	1 024.7	127.7	18.6 (NA)	660.1 (NA)
Michigan		2 1 7	1 1 4	AA CC CC CC 1.0	(D) (D) (D) 28.7	(D) (D) .8	(D) (D) 1.5	(D) (D) 22,5	(D) (D) 29.1	(D) (D)	(D) (D) 87.7	000	EÉ EE EE	(D) (D)
Naw York Tannessee Utah		4 1 11	4 1 5	.8 BB FF	33.1 (D) (D)	(8)	(D) (D)	000	(D) (D)	000	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	.7 (NA) FF	(NA) (D)
Type of Operation														
Producing establishments	-	67	47	21.1	583.2	15.5	28.7	419.4	652.9	1 275.5	1 550.7	377.7	32.5	1 065.3
Minas only Open pit Minas with praparation plants	-	21 21 23	7 7 21	FF FF FF	0000	(D) (D) (C) (C) (C)	0000	0000	(D) (D) (D) (D) 323.7	0000	(O) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	.1 .1 FF	3.4 3.4 (D) (D)
Undarground Open pit Combination and other mining	-	5 15	14	FF 8.5	(D) 216.2		11.9	(D) 166.9	(D) 323.7	(D) 528.2	(D) 740.7	(D) 111.1	FF 18.6	(D) 738.7
methodsSaparately operated preparation	-	3	3	EE	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	CC (D)	(D) (D)
plantsUndistributed³	-	20	18	2.1	73.6	-	.9	9.1	7.2	-	-	-	3.2	-
Nonproducing establishments INDUSTRY 1031, LEAD AND ZINC ORES	_	14	4	.,	20.4	.4	.9	9.1	18.8	26.0	-	44.9	.6	1.3
Geographic Area														
United States	-	71	28	4.3	111.8	2.9	5.8	71.1	200.6	174. 5	318.3	58.8	7.1	329.1
Idaho	E9 - - -	10 13 5 2 8	2 10 3 2 8	AA EE BB BB EE	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	CC EE CC AA 1.0	(D) (D) (D) (D) 19.8
Type of Operation														
Producing astablishments	-	54	28	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	7.0	329.7
Minas only	E1 E1 -	30 30 13 13	5 5 13 13	BB BB 3.0 3.0 .8	(D) (D) 75.9 75.9 19.7	(D) (D) 2.4 2.4	(D) (D) 4.8 4.8	(D) (D) 58.8 58.8	(D) (D) 196.8 198.8	(D) (D) 100.3 100.3	(D) (D) 278.8 278.8	(D) (D) 20.3 20.3	CC CC 5.9 FF .5	(D) (D) 320.5 (D)
Nonproducing establishments	-	17	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	.1	7
INDUSTRY 1041, GOLD ORES														
Geographic Area														
United States	E1	286	59	7.7	187.9	5.2	10.2	119.8	479.2	248.4	521.1	204.5	2.8	78.2
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Montana	E3 E2 E8 E2	31 18 64 35	6 2 7 14	BB .2 .9 EE AA	(D) 4.1 20.3 (D) (D)	(D) 1.5 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	() 1.0 1.0 ()	(D) .8 9.2 (D) (D)	(D) 3.1 33.7 (D) (D)	(D) 2.8 18.7 (D) (D)	(D) 3.0 26.0 (D) (D)	(D) 2.9 28.4 (D) (D)	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	(DA) (DA) (DA) (DA) (DA)
Navada	-,	41	14	FF		(0)	000	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	000	000	(D) (D)	ВВ	
Naw Mexico New York South Dakota Utah Washington	E1 - E9 E1	7 3 4 10 10	1 1 1	AA AA EE .1 AA	(D) (D) (D) 1.9 (D)	0000	(D) (D) 1. (D)	(D) (D) .7 (D)	(D) - (D) 38.7 (D)	5 ' 666	(D) 2.0 (D)	000	(NA) (NA) EE (NA) (NA)	(D) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Type of Operation														
Producing astablishments	E1	230	49	7.0	170.3	4.8	9.4	108.5	425.1	201.9	521.1	106.0	FF	(D)
Mines with praparation plants	- - E7	41 8 33 188	26 5 21 23	4.5 1.8 2.7 EE	113.9 44.5 69.4 (D)	3.8 1.4 2.4 (D)	7.6 2.8 5.0 (D)	92.6 32.8 59.8 (D)	368.6 77.3 291.2 (D)	197.6 40.9 156.7 (D)	462.9 104.2 358.7 (D)	103.3 14.0 89.3 (D)	EE EE BB BB	(D) (D) (D)
Nonproducing establishments	-	56	10	.8	17.6	.5	.9	11.1	54.1	44.5	_	98.5	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States and Type of Operation: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

«. 							1982			****			19	977
		Establishm ye	ents during ear	All employees		Production exp	on, develop loration wo	ment, and rkers		Cost of supplies used.				
Industry, geographic area, and type of operation	E¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	All em- ployees ² (1,000)	Value added by mining (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 1044, SILVER ORES														
Geographic Area														
United States	-	85	21	2.6	74.8	2.2	4.5	61.2	170.6	82.7	220.3	33.0	2.0	82.9
Arizona	E2 - - -	7 10 19 5 10	2 4 9 2 2	.2 AA EE BB AA	2.5 (D) (D) (D) (D)	.1 (D) (D) (D) (D)	0000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 900	2.1 (D) (D) (D)	2.6 (D) (D) (D) (D)	4.2 (D) (D) (D) (D)	6.5 (D) (D) (D) (D)	.3 (D) (D) (D)	(NA) BB 1.3 (NA) (NA)	(NA) (D) 62.7 (NA) (NA)
Type of Operation														
Producing establishments	-	81	20	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Mines only Underground Mines with preparation plants Underground Open pit Undistributed ³	E9 - 1 - 1	57 57 19 14 4	3 3 15 12 3	.3 .3 EE 1.8 BB AA	5.9 5.9 (D) 55.4 (D) (D)	.3 (D) 1.6 (D)	5.5.5(D) 3.4 (D) -	4.9 4.9 (D) 48.8 (D)	7.0 7.0 (D) 139.2 (D)	5.8 5.8 (D) 59.6 (D)	11.8 11.8 (D) 169.0 (D)	1.0 1.0 (D) 29.8 (D)	BB BB EE EE AA (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1 – 10 to 19 percent; E2 – 20 to 29 percent; E3 – 30 to 39 percent; E4 – 40 to 49 percent; E5 – 50 to 59 percent; E6 – 60 to 69 percent; E7 – 70 to 79 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E9 – 90 percent or more.

20 percent is E4 – 40 to 49 percent; E5 – 50 to 59 percent; E6 – 60 to 69 percent; E7 – 70 to 79 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E7 – 90 percent or more.

20 percent is E4 – 40 to 49 percent; E5 – 50 to 59 percent; E6 – 60 to 69 percent; E7 – 70 to 79 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E7 – 90 percent or more.

20 percent is E4 – 40 to 49 percent; E5 – 50 to 59 percent; E6 – 60 to 69 percent; E7 – 70 to 79 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E7 – 90 percent or more.

21 percent is E4 – 40 to 49 percent; E7 – 50 to 59 percent; E7 – 70 to 79 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E7 – 90 percent or more.

22 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E7 – 90 percent or more.

23 percent; E8 – 80 to 89 percent; E7 – 90 percent; E7 – 90 percent or more.

24 percent is E4 – 40 to 49 percent; E7 – 90 p

Table 3a. Summary Statistics by Industry for Selected States: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

Item	Industry Copper		Industry 1031, Lead and	Industry Gold	Industry 1044,	
ileiii	United States	Arizona	Zinc Ores— United States	United States	California	Silver Ores – United States
Establishments during yearnumber	81 31	36 8	71 43	286 227	64 57	85 64
With 20 to 99 employees do	20 31	10 18	13 15	39 20	6	13
All employees: Average for year	21.9 603.6	13.4 342.8	4.3 111.8	7.7 187.9	.9 20.3	2.6 74.8
Production, development, and exploration workers: Average for year1,000	15.9	10.4	2.9	5.2	.5	2.2
March do May do August do	21.9 16.3 13.0	14.5 10.7 8.1	3.1 3.0 3.0	5.5 5.6 4.3	.5 .5 .5	2.6 2.5 1.7
November do	12.4	8.1	2.7	5.6	.5	1.8
Hours millions do do do do do	29.6 10.1 7.5	18.5 6.3 4.8	5.8 1.6 1.5	10.2 2.9 2.6	1.0 .3 .2	4.5 1.3 1.2
July to September do_ October to December do_	6.0 5.9	3.7 3.7	1.4 1.4	2.0 2.8	.2	1.0 1.0
Wages mil. dol_	428.5	262.8	71.1	119.6	9.2	61.2
Supplemental labor costs not included in payroll	180.5 47.8	108.7 28.1	23.4 7.8	42.1 14.7	2.3 1.1	19.6 7.4
Payments for voluntary programs do Value added by mining do	132.7 671.7	80.6 513.4	15.6 200.6	27.5 479.2	33.7	12.3 170.6
Cost of supplies do	1 301.5	639.0	174.5	246.4	18.7	82.7
Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery installed do_ Resales do_ Purchased fuels consumed do_	952.2 (D) 95.5	396.6 (D) 58.7	114.2 - 5.4	161.4 - 15.8	8.8 - 1.1	60.9
Purchased electric energy: Quantitymil. kWh	4 648.5	3 049.0	712.1	380.6	18.9	281.3
Cost mil. dol Electric energy generated less sold mil. kWh Contract work mil. dol	209.1 (D) (D)	154.0 (D) (D)	28.6 26.2	17.6 48.8 51.6	1.0 (D) 7.8	7.8 (D) 9.3
Cost of purchased communication servicesdo_	2.1	1.3	.3	.8	.1	.2
Value of shipments and receiptsdodo	1 550.7 (D)	1 024.7 (D)	318.3	521.1	26.0	220.3
Hours worked by production, development, and exploration workers millions_	29.6	18.5	5.8	10.2	1.0	4.5
At mines	18.9 5.2 9.1	11.3 3.9 3.9	4.8 3.8	5.6 1.8 2.0	.2 (Z)	3.4 2.1 .2
Surface, including mine shops and yards do	4.6 10.4	3.5 7.0	1.0 .8	1.9 2.6	.i .i	1.1 .7
Hours worked, n.s.kdo Hours worked on exploration and development (included above)do	.5	.2	.2	1.0	.7 (Z)	.5
Gross book value of depreciable assets (usually original cost) at beginning						
of year mil. dol_ Buildings and other structures, except land do Machinery and equipment do	3 796.8 422.4 2 735.0	2 645.8 291.3 1 968.6	594.7 83.4 246.2	748.1 98.7 325.1	77.0 4.3 30.9	342.4 32.1 154.8
Mineral exploration and development do Mineral land and rights do	393.6 245.8	187.4 198.5	149.3 115.8	224.8 99.6	29.8 12.0	98.1 57.4
Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights) do New capital expenditures during year do	422.6 374.9	127.7 116.7	56.8 42.1	204.5 161.6	26.4 22.5	33.0 14.8
Buildings and other structures, except land do Machinery and equipment do	19.4 355.4	10.6 106.1	14.2 27.9	91.5 70.1	15.7 6.7	2.6 12.2
Used capital expenditures during yeardodo	2.5 (Z)	2.3 (Z)	1.3	3.9	2.1 (Z)	2.3
Machinery and equipment do	(Z) 2.5	(Z) 2.3	1.1	3.7	(Z) 2.1	2.0
Mineral exploration and development do Capitalized mineral land and rights do	45.2 6.1	8.7	13.5 7.4	39.1 16.5	1.9	15.9
Deductions from depreciable assets during year do	53.2	17.3	15.2	26.0	4.1	2.4
Buildings and other structures, except land do_ Machinery and equipment do_ Mineral exploration and development do_	3.2 30.9 18.8	.9 15.9 .4	1.1 4.2 7.6	2.0 8.4 12.6	.2 1.3 1.8	.1 2.0 .2
Mineral land and rights do	.3	.1	2.3	3.1	.8	.1
Depreciation and depletion charges for year	129.8 9.8 101.7	76.1 5.5 66.3	32.2 5.2 15.3	83.1 6.9 40.0	3.8 .2 1.8	20.7 2.3 10.8
Mineral exploration and development do- Mineral land and rights do-	14.9 3.4	1.7 2.5	6.4 5.3	31.7 4.6	1.2 .5	4.7 2.8
Gross book value of depreciable assets at end of year do	4 172.3 438.6	2 756.3 301.1	643.8 96.6	943.1 188.3	99.8 19.8	373.8 34.8
Machinery and equipment do Mineral exploration and development do	3 062.1 420.0	2 061.0 195.6	271.0 155.3	390.6 251.2	38.4 29.9	167.1 113.9 58.1
Mineral land and rights do	251.6	198.6	121.0	113.0 3.8	.5	1.0
Buildings and other structures, except land do_ Machinery and equipment do	1.5 19.4	1.4 6.7	.1	1.4 2.4	.2	(Z) 1.0
Lease rents do	.7	.5	1.4	2.4	.6	.7
Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and rights do- Mineral exploration and development do- Mineral land and rights do-	10.4 9.6	1.3 .9	10.3 7.5	13.8 9.5	1.8 1.5	3.9 3.7
	.8	.5	2.8	4.2	.3	.2

Table 3b. Summary Statistics by Industry and Type of Operation: 1982

[For meaning of abbrevietions and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

		Industr Coppe			Industry 1031, Lead and Zinc Ores		
Item		Producing es	tablishments				
	All estab- lish- ments	Total	Mines with preparation plants — open pit	Non- producing establish- ments	All estab- lish- ments	Mines with preparation plants — underground	
Establishments during yearnumber	81	87	15	14	71	13	
	31	21	1	10	43	-	
	20	17	3	3	13	1	
	31	30	11	1	15	12	
All employees: Averege for year	21.9	21.1	8.5	.7	4.3	3.0	
	603.6	583.2	216.2	20.4	111.8	75.9	
Production, development, and exploretion workers: Average for year1,000	15.9	15.5	8.3	.4	2.9	2.4	
	21.9	21.1	9.1	.8	3.1	2.5	
	16.3	18.0	5.8	.3	3.0	2.5	
August	13.0 12.4 29.6	12.7 12.2 28.7	4.9 5.6 11.9	.3 .2 .9	3.0 2.7 5.8	2.5 2.4 2.2 4.8	
January to March do	10.1	9.7	3.7	.4	1.6	1.3	
	7.5	7.3	2.9	.2	1.5	1.2	
	6.0	5.9	2.5	.1	1.4	1.1	
	5.9	5.8	2.8	.1	1.4	1.1	
Wages mil. dol_ Supplemental labor costs not included in payroll do Legally required expenditures, including Sociel Security contributions do	428.5	419.4	166.9	9.1	71.1	58.8	
	180.5	172.8	82.3	7.9	23.4	19.3	
	47.8	45.8	20.1	2.0	7.8	6.4	
Payments for voluntary programsdododo	132.7	126.8	62.2	5.9	15.6	12.9	
	671.7	652.9	323.7	18.8	200.8	196.8	
Cost of supplies	1 301.5 952.2 (D) 95.5	1 275.5 938.1 (D) 93.7	528.2 338.4 54.2	26.0 14.1 - 1.8	174.5 114.2 - 5.4	100.3 65.7 4.6	
Quantity mil. kWh_ Cost mil. dol_ Electric energy generated less sold mil. kWh_ Contract work mil. dol_	4 648.5	4 557.0	2 466.9	91.5	712.1	605.3	
	209.1	205.8	122.6	3.3	28.6	24.2	
	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	
	(D)	(D)	13.0	6.9	26.2	5.8	
Cost of purchased communication servicesdo Value of shipments and receiptsdo Value of resalesdo	2.1 1 550.7 (D)	1.9 1 550.7 (D)	1.3 740.7	.2	.3 318.3	.3 276.8	
Hours worked by production, development, and exploration workersmillions At mines	29.6 18.9 5.2 9.1 4.6	28.7 18.1 4.8 9.1 4.3	11.9 6.1 - 3.8 2.2	.9 .7 .4 (Z)	5.8 4.8 3.8 - 1.0	4.8 4.0 3.2 -	
At preparation plants do Hours worked, n.s.k do Hours worked on exploration and development (included above) do Hours worked on exploration and development (included above)	10.4 .3 .5	10.4 .2 .3	5.8 - .1	(Z) .1 .1	.8 .2 .3	.7 -	
Gross book value of depreciable assets (usually original cost) at beginning of yearmil. dol Buildings and other structures, except landdo Machinery and equipmentdo Mineral exploretion and developmentdo Mineral lend and rightsdo	3 796.8	3 417.3	2 224.9	379.6	594.7	481.6	
	422.4	395.0	195.6	27.4	83.4	68.9	
	2 735.0	2 600.4	1 683.6	134.6	246.2	209.0	
	393.6	193.1	144.7	200.5	149.3	101.6	
	245.8	228.7	201.1	17.1	115.8	102.1	
Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights)	422.6	377.7	111.1	44.9	56.8	20.3	
	374.9	370.5	107.6	4.4	42.1	13.2	
	19.4	19.3	10.6	.2	14.2	3.7	
	355.4	351.2	97.1	4.2	27.9	9.6	
Used capital expenditures during year	2.5 (Z) 2.5	2.3 (Z) 2.3	2.3 (Z) 2.2	.2 .2	1.3 .1 1.1	.9 (Z) .9	
Minerel exploration end development	45.2 6.1	.1	1.2	40.3 5.9	13.5 7.4	6.1	
Deductions from depreciable assets during year do_ Buildings end other structures, except land do_ Mechinery end equipment do_ Mineral exploration end development do_ Minerel lend end rights do_	53.2	41.9	28.0	11.3	15.2	5.0	
	3.2	3.0	1.1	.2	1.1	-	
	30.9	28.2	15.9	2.6	4.2	2.4	
	18.8	10.4	9.0	8.4	7.8	1.7	
	.3	.2	(Z)	(Z)	2.3	.8	
Depreciation and depletion cherges for year do_Buildings end other structures, except lend do_Mechinery and equipment do_Minerel exploration and development do_Minerel lend and rights do_	129.8	113.0	69.3	16.8	32.2	24.4	
	9.8	9.0	3.9	.8	5.2	4.4	
	101.7	97.8	60.9	3.8	15.3	12.4	
	14.9	2.8	1.6	12.1	6.4	3.1	
	3.4	3.3	2.9	.1	5.3	4.6	
Gross book value of deprecieble assets at end of yeer do_ Buildings end other structures, except lend	4 172.3	3 753.2	2 310.2	419.1	643.8	497.0	
	438.8	411.3	205.1	27.4	96.6	72.6	
	3 062.1	2 925.7	1 787.0	136.3	271.0	217.0	
	420.0	187.8	136.9	232.4	155.3	106.0	
	251.8	228.6	201.2	23.0	121.0	101.4	
Rental peyments during year	21.0 1.5 19.4	19.8 1.4 18.3	13.6 1.4 12.2	1.2 .1 1.1	.5 .1 .4	.4 .4	
Lease rents do_ Expensed minerel exploretion, development, lend, and rights do_ Mineral exploretion and development do_ Minerel lend end rights do_	.7	.5	.2	.2	1.4	.2	
	10.4	2.0	1.0	8.4	10.3	5.7	
	9.8	1.5	.6	8.1	7.5	3.0	
	.8	.5	.4	.4	2.8	2.7	

Table 3b. Summary Statistics by Industry and Type of Operation: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

			Indus Gol		Industry 1044, Silver Ores				
No.		F	Producing e	stablishment	s				
Item.	All		Mines w	ith preparation	n plants	Non-	All		Mines with
	estab- lish- ments	Total	Total	Under- ground	Open pit	producing establish- ments	etab- lish- ments	Mines only— underground	preparation plants— underground
Establishments during year	286 227 39 20	230 181 31 18	41 15 13 13	8 3 1 4	33 12 12 9	56 46 8 2	85 64 13 8	57 54 3 -	14 2 5 7
All employees: Average for year	7.7 187.9	7.0 170.3	4.5 113.9	1.8 44.5	2.7 69.4	.8 17.6	2.6 74.8	.3 5.9	1.8 55.4
Production, development, and exploration workers: 1,000_ Average for year 1,000_ March do_ May	5.2 5.5 5.6 4.3	4.8 5.0 5.1 3.8	3.8 4.1 4.2 2.9	1.4 1.8 1.7	2.4 2.2 2.4 2.5	.5 .5 .4 .4	2.2 2.6 2.5 1.7	.3 .3 .3	1.6 1.9 1.9 1.2
November do_ Hours millions_ January to March do_	5.6 10.2 2.9	5.1 9.4 2.6	4.1 7.6 2.1	1.8 2.6 .9	5.0 1.2	.5 .9 .2	1.8 4.5 1.3	.3 .5 .1	1.3 3.4 1.0
April to June	2.6 2.0 2.8	2.3 1.8 2.6	1.9 1.5 2.0	.6 .2 .8	1.3 1.3 1.2	.2 .2 .2	1.2 1.0 1.0	.1 .1 .1	.9 .8 .8
Wages mil. dol_ Supplemental labor costs not included in payroll do_ Legally required expenditures, including Social Security contributions do_ Payments for voluntary programs do_	119.6 42.1 14.7 27.5	108.5 38.1 13.0 25.1	92.6 33.9 11.2 22.7	32.8 16.9 4.1 12.8	59.8 17.0 7.1 9.9	11.1 4.0 1.6 2.4	61.2 19.6 7.4 12.3	4.9 1.4 .6 .8	48.8 15.9 5.8 10.1
Value added by miningdo Cost of suppliesdo Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery installeddo	479.2 246.4 161.4	425.1 201.9 124.5	368.6 197.6 120.6	77.3 40.9 23.7	291.2 156.7 97.0	54.1 44.5 36.9	170.6 82.7 60.9	7.0 5.8 3.9	139.2 59.6 45.7
Resales	15.8	14.6	14.4	1.2	13.2	1.3	4.7	.1	2.4
Cost mil. dol	17.6 48.8 51.6	17.1 48.8 45.8	16.9 48.8 45.8	5.8 (D) 10.2	11.0 21.8 35.5	12.0 .5 (D) 5.8	7.8 (D) 9.3	19.7 .7 - 1.1	214.5 5.7 (D) 5.9
Cost of purchased communication servicesdo_ Value of shipments and receiptsdo_ Value of resalesdo_	.8 521.1 -	.7 521.1 ~	.7 462.9 -	.1 104.2 -	.6 358.7	.1 - -	.2 220.3 -	(Z) 11.8 -	.1 169.0 -
Hours worked by production, development, and exploration workers millions	10.2 5.6 1.8 2.0 1.9 2.6	9.4 4.9 1.7 1.9 1.3 2.6	7.6 4.9 1.7 1.9 1.3 2.6	2.6 2.3 1.7 - .6 .3	5.0 2.6 - 1.9 .8 2.3	.9 .7 .1 .1 .6 (Z)	4.5 3.4 2.1 .2 1.1	.5 (Z) (Z) (Z)	3.4 2.9 2.0 - .9
Hours worked, n.s.kdo Hours worked on exploration and development (included above)do	2.0	1.8	(Z) .4	(Ž) .4	(Z) .1	.1 .6	.5 .2	.5 (Z)	(Ž) .2
Gross book value of depreciable assets (usually original cost) at beginning of yearmil. dol Buildings and other structures, except landdo Machinery and equipmentdo Mineral exploration and developmentdo Mineral land and rightsdo	748.1 98.7 325.1 224.8 99.6	680.9 93.2 291.2 206.7 89.8	610.3 92.1 282.5 167.2 68.5	122.0 31.4 37.2 37.2 16.1	488.4 60.7 245.3 129.9 52.4	67.2 5.4 33.9 18.1 9.8	342.4 32.1 154.8 98.1 57.4	9.9 .9 5.0 3.3 .8	253.0 25.7 94.6 77.1 55.6
Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights) do_ New capital expenditures during year do_ Buildings and other structures, except land do_ Machinery and equipment do_	204.5 161.6 91.5 70.1	106.0 68.9 34.5 34.5	103.3 68.9 34.5 34.4	14.0 11.9 9.0 2.8	89.3 57.0 25.5 31.6	98.5 92.7 57.0 35.7	33.0 14.8 2.6 12.2	1.0 .7 (Z) .6	29.8 12.7 1.8 10.9
Used capital expenditures during year	3.9 .1 3.7	2.9 .1 2.7	2.9 .1 2.7	(Z) (Z)	2.8 .1 2.7	1.1 (Z) 1.0	2.3 .2 2.0	.4 - .4	1.3 1.3
Mineral exploration and development do Capitalized mineral land and rights do	39.1 16.5	34.2 15.7	31.5 15.2	2.1	29.4 14.6	4.9	15.9 .8	(Z) (Z)	15.8 .4
Deductions from depreciable assets during year do-Buildings and other structures, except land do-Machinery and equipment do-Mineral exploration and development do-Mineral land and rights do-	26.0 2.0 8.4 12.6 3.1	22.0 1.6 6.0 12.1 2.4	16.9 1.6 5.7 8.3 1.3	1.9 1.3 .6 - (Z)	15.0 .3 5.1 8.3 1.2	4.0 .3 2.4 .6 .7	2.4 .1 2.0 .2	1.4 .1 1.2 .1 (Z)	.7 (Z) .5 .1 (Z)
Depreciation and depletion charges for year	83.1 6.9 40.0 31.7 4.6	74.2 6.5 35.2 28.6 4.0	70.1 6.4 34.8 25.7 3.2	5.3 1.1 2.4 1.6	64.8 5.3 32.4 24.0 3.1	8.8 .4 4.8 3.1 .5	20.7 2.3 10.8 4.7 2.8	.4 (Z) .2 .1 (Z)	14.6 1.9 6.5 3.7 2.6
Gross book value of depreciable assets at end of year	943.1 188.3 390.6 251.2 113.0	780.5 126.2 322.4 228.8 103.1	711.9 125.1 314.0 190.4 82.4	134.7 39.1 39.5 39.3 16.7	577.2 86.0 274.4 151.1 65.7	162.6 62.1 68.2 22.4 9.9	373.8 34.8 167.1 113.9 58.1	9.5 .8 4.7 3.3 .7	282.6 27.5 106.3 92.9 55.9
Rental payments during year do	3.8 1.4 2.4	2.9 .7 2.2	2.8 .6 2.2	.1 .1 (Z)	2.6 .5 2.2	.9 .7 .2	1.0 (Z) 1.0	.2 (Z) .2	.5 - .5
Lease rents	2.4 13.8 9.5 4.2	1.3 7.5 3.6 3.9	1.3 7.4 3.6 3.9	.1 .1 .1	7.3 3.6 3.7	1.1 6.3 6.0 .3	.7 · 3.9 3.7 · .2	(Z) .8 .8 (Z)	.1 .7 .6 .1

Table 3c. Inventories by Industry: End of 1981 and 1982

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

ltem.	Industry Coppe		Industry Lead and		Industry Gold		Industry 1044, Silver Ores	
Hell	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
Total Inventories¹	558.7	472.6	53.2	67.4	96.3	109.5	38.9	40.0
Detail by method of valuetion: Subject to LIFO costing2 LIFO reserve LIFO value Not subject to LIFO costing	219.7 52.0 167.6 (D) (D) (Z)	211.2 30.3 180.8 (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) 32.4 (D)	(D) (D) (D) 41.3 (D)	(D) (D) (D) 51.4 (D)	(D) (D) (D) 56.5 (D)	(D) (D) (D) 32.3 (D)	(D) (D) (D) 35.8 (D)
Detail by type of inventory: Mined or quarried products Supplies, parts, fuels, etc	317.9 240.7	257.4 215.2	25.0 28.2	37.7 29.7	63.1 33.1	73.7 35.8	24.9 11.9	26.5 13.4

¹Beginning in the 1982 economic censuses, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from the 1977 census in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method.

²Only includes data reported by respondents who (a) indicated amount of inventories subject to LIFO cost, and (b) provided sufficient information to determine essociated LIFO reserve and value figures.

³Includes data estimated for nonresponse and nonmail administrative records and data reported by respondents who provided total inventory figures without other information.

⁴Includes data reported by respondents who Indicated their inventories were subject to LIFO cost but did not provide associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

			All em	ployees		ion, developn ploration work			Cos1 of supplies used,		
Industry and employment size class	E۱	Estab- lishments during year (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, e1c. (million dollars)	Velue of shipments end receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 1021, COPPER ORES											
Total	-	81	21.9	60 3.6	15.9	29.6	428.5	671.7	1 301.5	1 550.7	422.6
Establishments during year with an average of— 0 to 4 employees———————————————————————————————————	E9 E8 - E4 -	13 6 11 9 11	(Z) (D) 3.4 (D) 3.7	.5 5.9 (D) 9.3 78.1 (D)	(X) : (D) : 1 : 9 (D) 1:9	(Z) (D) .3 1.9 (D) 3.9	.3 2.1 (D) 3.9 27.5	.5 3.3 (D) 2.8 54.3 (D)	422.9 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	.9 3.1 (D) 11.3 112.2 (D)	278.0 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) 84.0
250 to 499 employees	-	9 7	3.7 5.5	102.4 151.2	1.9 3.9	3.9 7.2	(D) 52.2 102.8	61.9 251.9	(D) 283.2	140.3 451.0	(D)
500 to 999 employees	-	5 1	9.7 (D)	256.3 (D)	8.9 (D)	16.1 (D)	240.4 (D)	296.9 (D)	595.6 (D)	831.9 (D)	60.6 (D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	10	(Z)	.5	(Z)	.1	.4	.5	.7	1.2	(Z)
INDUSTRY 1031, LEAD AND ZINC ORES											
Total	-	71	4.3	111.8	2.9	5.8	71.1	200.8	174.5	318.3	56.8
Establishments during year with an average of— 0 to 4 employees	E9 E7 - -	24 12 7 6 7	(Z) (O) 6(O) 1.4	.5 4.9 (D) 19.0 (D) 32.2	(Z) 1.1 (O) 3 (O) 1.1	(Z) ;2 (D) ;7 (D) 2.1	.4 2.3 (D) 8.2 (D) 23.3	.2 -12.3 (D) 13.0 (D) 67.2	.7 38.0 (D) 33.5 (D) 38.0	.7 3.1 (D) 33.5 (D) 100.1	.1 22.5 (D) 13.0 (D) 5.0
500 to 999 employees	-	5 1	2.1 (D)	55.3 (D)	1.4 (D)	2.9 (D)	36.9 (D)	132.6 (D)	64.2 (D)	180.8 (D)	16.1 (D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	21	(Z)	.8	(Z)	.1	.6	.8	.8	1.4	.2
INDUSTRY 1041, GOLD ORES											
Total	E1	286	7.7	187.9	5.2	10.2	119.8	479.2	246.4	521.1	204.5
Establishments during year with an everege of— 0 to 4 employees———————————————————————————————————	E9 E7 E8 E3 E2 -	182 42 23 28 11 13 8	.2 .3 .8 .8 2.1 3.2 (D)	4.0 4.5 6.9 21.2 17.5 57.1 <u>76.6</u> (D)	.2 .2 .6 .6 1.2 2.2 (D)	.4 .4 .5 1.1 1.1 2.7 4.0 (D)	3.4 3.9 4.8 13.8 12.4 32.2 49.1 (D)	12.2 11.7 7.2 81.5 84.0 134.8 147.9 (D)	2.3 4.6 5.8 82.3 (D) 63.7 87.6 (D)	11.6 11.6 9.9 57.0 51.3 171.2 208.4 (D)	3.0 4.7 3.0 139.6 (D) 27.2 27.1 (O)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	83	.1	1.3	.1	.2	1.3	5.2	.4	5.3	.2
INDUSTRY 1044, SILVER ORES											
Total	-	85	2.8	74.8	2.2	4.5	61.2	170.8	82.7	220.3	33.0
Establishments during year with an average of — 0 to 4 employees	E8 E8 E8 E3	40 18 8 8 5 5	.1 .1 .1 .2 .4 .8	1.1 2.1 3.2 4.5 10.0 25.8 28.3	.1 .1 .2 .2 .7	.1 .2 .2 .3 .4 1.6 1.8	.9 1.8 1.9 3.4 5.5 23.6 24.1	1.1 2.6 .9 7.2 27.1 69.4 82.2	1.0 2.3 2.9 22.8 (D) 53.8 (D)	2.0 4.3 3.4 8.9 36.0 87.1 78.5	.2 .6 .3 <u>12.2</u> (D) <u>19.7</u> (D)
Covered by edministrative records ²	E9	40	.1	2.0	.1	.2	1.7	3.2	2.1	4.9	.4

See footnotes et end of teble.

Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982-Con.

Note: Data shown as a (D) are included in underscored figures above.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1-10 to 19 percent; E2-20 to 29 percent; E3-30 to 39 percent; E4-40 to 49 percent; E5-50 to 59 percent; E6-60 to 69 percent; E7-70 to 79 percent; E8-80 to 89 percent; E9-90 percent or more.

2Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate data shown for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective

size classes shown

Industry-Product Analysis-Summary of Industry Shipments and Receipts and Net Shipments of Primary Products: 1982 and 1977

Million dollars. An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as resales or contract work. Columns A-E show this product pattern for an industry. Extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix] [Million dollars.

			Value of	shipments and	Value of net shipments of primary products or services				
SIC code	Industry and year	Total	Primary products	Secondary products	Receipts for services	Products purchased and resold without further processing	Total produced in all industries	Produced in this industry	Produced in other industries
		А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
1021	Copper ores19821977	1 550.7 1 856.2	1 408.3 1 685.3	(D) 170.9	1 1	(D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)
1031	Lead and zinc ores19821977	318.3 418.4	(D) 403.2	(D) 15.2	-	Ξ.	(D) 400.2	(D) 396.2	(D) 4.0
1041	Gold ores19821977	521.1 99.0	510.1 99.0	10.8 (Z)	.2	-	(D) 102.6	(D) (D)	(D) (D)
1044	Silver ores19821977	220.3 99.6	209.1 97.5	11.2 2.1	-	(Z)	(D) 100.4	(D) 97.5	(D) 2.9

Ores Mined and Gross Metal Content of Shipments by Industry: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

		Co	pper, lead and zi	nc, gold and silve	r industries		
Product	All industries	Total	Copper ores	Lead and zinc ores	Gold ores	Silver ores	All other indus- tries
Copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver ores mined	(NA) 2 344 007	261.4 2 344 007	221.7 2 269 193	15.8 (D)	17.9 (D)	6.0 (D)	(NA)
Crude ores shipped to smelters and leaching plants	(D) 2 104 162 2 043 382 60 780 (D)	(D) 2 104 162 2 043 382 60 780 (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	- (D) (D) (O) -	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	-
Gross lead content do_ Crude ores shipped to smelters do_ Concentrates do_ Lead concentrates do_ Copper, gold, zinc, and silver concentrates do_	1 151 338 1 151 338 1 067 383 83 955	1 151 338 1 151 338 1 067 383 83 955	:	1 073 270 1 073 270 1 067 383 5 887	(D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D)	-
Gross zinc content	685 717 (D) (D) 623 893 (D)	685 717 (D) (D) 623 893 (D)	(D) (D) (D)	625 398 (D) (D) 568 905 (D)	(D) (O) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	-
Gross gold content 1,000 fine oz From lode deposits do Crude ores shipped to smelters do Concentrates do Gold concentrates do Copper, lead, zinc, and silver concentrates do Mill bullion and precipitates do From placer gravels do	2 021 (D) (D) 852 53 799 1 136 (D)	(D) (D) (D) 852 53 799 1 136 (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) - (D) -	-	1 190 (D) (D) (D) 53 (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) 11 - 11 (D) (D)	(D) - - - - - (D)
Gross silver content do From lode deposits do Crude ore shipped to smelters do Concentrates do Silver concentrates do Copper, lead, zinc, and gold concentrates do Mill bullion and precipitates do From placer gravels do	37 759 (D) (D) 34 187 21 332 12 854 (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) 34 187 21 332 12 854 (D) (D)	9 574 9 574 (Z) 9 574 - 9 574 - -	2 517 2 517 2 517 2 517 2 517	(D) 1 530 (D) (D) (D) (D)	24 054 (D) (D) (D) (D) 21 332 (D) (D) (D)	(D) - - - - - (D)

Table 6a. Products or Services for Selected States: 1982 and 1977

[Includes quentity and velue of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments clessified in this industry (primery) end (2) establishments clessified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of the products of this industry from one establishment of a company to enother establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explenetion of terms, see appendix]

		1982 1977					
Product	Congraphic area and product	Product shipments		Product shipm		shipments	
code	Geogrephic eree end product	Quantity of production for ell purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity of production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	COPPER ORES						
	United States						
1021	Copper ores	(X)	(X)	1 415.0	(X)	(X)	1 704.9
10211 10211 0-	Crude copper-beering oresmil. s. tons do	221.7 221.7	(D) (X)	(D) (X)	239.1 239.1	(0)	(D) (X)
10211 03 10211 05	From underground operationsdododo	43.5 178.3	(X)	(X) (X)	25.1 214.0	<u> </u>	XX
10211 2- 10211 21 10211 23	To smelters — do	(D) (D) (D) 3.9	(D) (X) (X) (D) (D) (3.9)	X) (000) (000)	(D) (D) (D) 5.2	(D) (X) (X) (D) (D) (D) 5.2	(D) (X) (X) (X) (D) (D) 1 310.2
10212 00 10213 01	Copper concentrates do	3.9	.1	1 046.9 89.8	5.2	5.2	1 310.2
10213 03 10210 00	Electrowon copper recovered from leaching operations	.2 (D) (X)	(D) (X)	(8)	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)	(NA) 5.0
	Arizona						
1021	Copper ores	(X)	(X)	931.7	(X)	(X)	(NA)
10211 — 10212 00 10213 01	Crude copper-beering oresmil. s. tonsdo Copper concentretesdo Copper precipitatesdo	157.8 2.5 .1	(D) 2.5	(D) 737.3 55.4	(NA) 2.9	(NA) 3.0	(NA) 754.0 77.7
10213 01	LEAD AND ZINC ORES	.'	."	55.4	.'	.'	77.7
	United States						
1031- —	Leed end zinc ores	(X)	(×)	324.5	(×)	(X)	407.2
10311 — 10311 0-	Crude leed end zinc oresmil. s. tons Crude ores mined do	15.8 15.8	(D)	(D)	17.7 17.7	(D)	(D)
10311 03 10311 05	From underground operetions do From open pit operetions do	15.8	(XX)	(X)	(D)	(D) (X) (X) (X) 1.6	(D) (X) (X) (X) 11.9
10311 2- 10311 21 10311 23	Ores end residues for shipmentdo For shipment to smeltersdo	000	00000		1.6 (D) (D)	1.6 (D) (D)	11.9 (D) (D)
10311 23	For shipment to milis do Leed end zinc concentretes do	1.3	1.2	299.8	1.8	1.5	392.0
10312 01 10312 21	Leed concentretes	.7 .6	.7 .5	160.4 139.3	.8	.8	243.3 148.7
10310 00	Leed and zinc ores, n.s.k. ² Missouri	(X)	(X)	(D)	(X)	(X)	3.3
1031	Leed end zinc ores	(X)	(x)	197.7	(X)	(%)	(NA)
10311 10311 0-	Crude lead end zinc oresmil. s. tons	9.4	-	_	8.9	(NA)	(NA)
10311 0=	Crude ores mineddodo	9.4	(X)	(X)	8.9	(^)	(X)
	United States						
1041	Gold ores	(X)	(X)	512.9	\propto	(X)	102.8
10411 0- 10411 03	Crude lode gold ores mined1,000 s. tonsfrom underground operetions do	17 875.8 1 745.5	92	8	4 757.1	8	X
10411 05	From open pit operations do	18 130.3	(XX)	%	(NA)	88	(X) (X) (X)
10411 2- 10411 21	Crude ores end residues for shipment do do do do do do do	(3)	(8)	(8)	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
10411 23 10412 00 10413 03	For shipment to mills	58.9 (X)	57.0	25.2 418.8	(NA) (X)	(NA) (X)	(NA) 93.2
10413 07 10410 00	Plecer gold1,000 fine troy oz Gold ores, n.s.k. ²	31.4 (X)	31.3 (X)	12.9 (D)		(2)	(D) 9.1
	Nevada						
1041	Gold ores	(X)	(X)	285.7	(X)	(X)	(NA)
10411 0- 10412 00	Crude lode gold ores mined1,000 s. tons Lode gold concentretes	10 579.0	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
10413 03 10410 00	Gold mill bullion end precipitates Gold ores, n.s.k. ²	上 (X)	(X) (X)	279.8 5.9	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(NA) (NA)
	SILVER ORES						
	United States						
1044	Silver ores	(X)	(X)	209.9	(X)	(X)	100.4
10441 0- 10441 03	Crude silver ores mined	6 002.3 (D)	(X) (X)	XX	1 174.8 (NA)	8	88
10441 05 10442 00	From open pit operations do Lode sliver concentrates do	(D) 118.6	105.2	153.0	(NA) 54.5	(X) 54.1	(X) 78.5
10441 2- 10443 03	Crude ores end residues for shipmentSilver mill bullion and precipitates	} (x)	(X)	45.5	(X)	(X)	17.4
10443 07 10440 00	Piecer silver	(x)	(X)	11.3	(X)	(X)	4.5
114	ncludes cathode copper						

¹Includes cathode copper.

²Includes value for establishments thet did not report detailed deta end estimetes for smell compenies (estimetes were made from administrative-record data rather than collected from respondents).

Table 6b. Gross Metal Content of Production of Primary Products: 1982 and 1977

[Represents gross quantity of metals contained based on essay content of production of ores and concentrates shown in table 8e. For meening of ebbrevietions end symbols, see introductory text. For explenetion of terms, see appendix]

Product		Copper (1,000 pounds)	Leed (1,000 pounds)	Zinc (1,000 pounds)	Gold (1,000 fine ounces)	Silver (1,000 fine ounces)
COPPER ORES						
Crude copper ores and residues for shipment	982	(D)	-		311	3 312
	977	(D)	<u> </u>	=	(6)	
To mills 1	982	(0)	=	-	(D) (D)	(0,000) (0,000)
		2 043 382	(D)	(<u>p</u>)	(D)	(D) 13 111
Copper precipitetes1	982	(D) 1514 384	2 180 (X))XX	3/3 (X) (X)	(X) (X)
LEAD AND ZINC ORES						
		(D)	(2)	160 905	_ 	(D)
To smelters 1	982	· <u>-</u>	-	(D)	-	(D)
To mills	982	-	(<u>a</u>	000	-	-
		13 280	1 073 583	637 728	(D)	2 754
Leed concentretes1	982	12 223	1 087 383	13 835	-	7 658 1 004 5 153
Zinc concentretes1	982	1 057 1 663	6 200 11 034	623 893 812 199	(D) 5	1 750 2 505
GOLD ORES				_		
		(AIA)	(A)A)	(NIA)	(D)	(NA)
Lode gold concentretes1	982	(NA)	(D) NA)	(D) NA)	(NA) 53 (NA)	(NA) (D) (NA)
		_	_	-	(D)	824
Piecer gold1	982			(NA) (X)	31	(NA) (X) (X)
SILVER ORES	377	(^/	(^)	(^/	(6)	(^)
Crude ores end residues for shipment, silver mill buillon and precipitates						
end plecer silver1		(X)	(X)	(X)	(D) (X)	2 748 (X)
Silver concentrates1	982	(D) 6 707	(3)	(D)	11	21 332 14 662
	COPPER ORES Crude copper ores and residues for shipment	COPPER ORES Crude copper ores and residues for shipment	Product	Product	Product (1,000	Product (1,000 pounds) (1,000 fine pounds) (1,000 fine pounds) (1,000 fine counces)

¹Includes cathode copper.

Table 7a. Selected Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, and Purchased Machinery Installed: 1982 and 1977

[Includes quantity and cost of supplies consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meening of ebbrevietions and symbols, see introductory text. For explenetion of terms, see eppendix]

Supply			982	1977		
Supply	Industry and supply consumed	Quentity	Delivered cost (million dollers)	Quentity	Delivered cost (million dollers)	
	INDUSTRY 1021, COPPER ORES					
	Selected supplies used, minerels received for preparation, and purchased mechinery installed	(×)	952.2	(X)	764.4	
100091 100091	Minerels or ores for preparation: Crude ore end residues received for concentretionmil. s. tons Crude ore end residues mined end concentreted et same establishmentdo	(D) 173.2	(2)	(D) 177.3	(¹) (X)	
353020	Purchesed mechinery instelled, including mobile loeding end trensportation equipment	(X)	341.6	٦		
353030	Parts end ettachments (except those listed elsewhere) for construction, mining, end conveying equipment; end for preperetion mechinery	(X)	88.1	(x)	215.5	
241100 280110	Supplies used: Round or hewn wood products end stumpege	(×)	8.1	(×)	7.1	
289211 289212 289214	explosive meteriels end blesting eccessories Explosive meteriels, except emmonium nitrete Ammonium nitrete Blesting eccessories Blesting eccessories	(X) 43.8 96.1 (X)	51.1 9.6 11.1 2.7	(X) 38.9 164.3 (X)	(²) 7.2 11.0 4.5	

See footnotes et end of table.

Table 7a. Selected Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, and Purchased Machinery Installed: 1982 and 1977-Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of supplies consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meening of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For

Supply		19	82	19	77
code	Industry and supply consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cos (million dollars
	INDUSTRY 1021, COPPER ORES—Con.				
	Selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed—Con.				
1100	Supplies used —Con. Tires and inner tubes	(%)	26.5	(X)	(
7400 0900 1201	Lime (including quicklime and hydrated lime) and dead-burned dolomite	888	20.3 82.6	88	
5000 3310	pipe, tubing, wire products, and structural shapes)	88 88 88 88 88	34.7 (D) 7.4	XX XX	1433
0099 4000	All other supplies ³ Undistributed—minerals, purchased machinery, parts, attachments, and supplies used ⁴	(X)	1263.3 (D)	(X)	1 43 3
	INDUSTRY 1031, LEAD AND ZINC ORES		\-,		
	Selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, end purchased machinery installed	(X)	114.2	(X)	95
0091	Minerals or ores for preparetion: Crude ore and residues received for concentrationmil. s. tons				
0091	Crude ore and residues mined and concentrated at same establishment do	(D) 13.5	(D) (X)	1.6	7
3020	Purchesed mechinery installed, including mobile loading and transportation equipment Parts end attachments (except those listed elsewhere) for construction, mining, and	(X)	36.4	- (x)	36
	conveying equipment; and for preparation machinery	(X)	15.4		
1100 0110	Round or hewn wood products and stumpage Industrial chemicals (chemical reagents, calcium chloride, fatty acids, etc.), except	(X)	.3	(X)	1
9211 9212	explosive materials and blasting accessones	(X) 8.4 10.1	(D) 3.9 1.1	(X) 11.7 12.7	3
1100	Blasting accessories Tires and inner tubes	(X)	3.2	(X)	1
7400	Lime (including quicklime and hydrated lime) and dead-burned dolomite	(X) (X)	(D) 1.2	88	
1201 3310	Steel mill shapes and forms (such es pletes, sheets, roof botts, bars, rails, wheels, pipe, tubing, wire products, and structural shapes)	88	4.4 2.4	88	12
4000	All other supplies ³ Undistributed — minerals, purchesed mechinery, parts, attachments, and supplies used ⁴	(X) (X)	19.3	(X) (X)	30
	INDUSTRY 1041, GOLD ORES				
	Selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased mechinery installed	(X)	161.4	(X)	26
0091 0091 14310	Minerals or ores for preparation: Crude ore and residues received for concentrationmll. s. tons Crude ore and residues mined and concentrated at same establishment	(D) 17.6 (D)	(D) (X) (X)	(NA) 4.7 (D)	(N. ()
3020	Purchased mechinery installed, including mobile loading and trensportation equipment	(X)	64.2		
3030	Parts and attachments (except those listed elsewhere) for construction, mining, and conveying equipment; end for preparetion mechinery	(×)	14.3	, ×	
1100	Supplies used: Round or hewn wood products and stumpage	(X)	.8	(X)	(
9211	Industrial chemicals (chemical reegents, calcium chloride, fatty acids, etc.), except explosive materials end blasting accessories	(X) 2.7	21.3	(X) (D) 5.0	(
9212 9214	Ammonium nitretedo	21.7 (X)	2.3	5.0 (X)	(
1100 7400 0900	Tires end inner tubes	(X) (X) (X)	3.3 3.2 3.6	(X) (X) (X)	
1201 5000	Steel mill shapes and forms (such es plates, sheets, roof bolts, bars, rails, wheels, pipe, tubing, wire products, end structural shapes)		4.5 (D)		
3310 0099	Nonferrous metal mill shepes and forms	(X) (X) (X) (X)	1.8 24.5	(X) (X) (X) (X)	12
4000	Undistributedminerals, purchased machinery, perts, ettachments, end supplies used*	(X)	(D)	(X)	1
	INDUSTRY 1044, SILVER ORES				
	Selected supplies used, minerels received for preperetion, end purchesed mechinery installed	(X)	60.9	(X)	31
00091 00091 04310	Minerals or ores for preperation: Crude ore end residues received for concentration	(D) 5.9 (D)	(D) (X) (X)	1.0 (NA)	8
3020	Purchased mechinery installed, including mobile loading end trensportation equipment	(X)	11.1]	15
53030	Perts and attachments (except those listed elsewhere) for construction, mining, end conveying equipment; and for preperetion machinery	(X)	9.4	(X)	15

See footnotes et end of table.

Table 7a. Selected Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, and Purchased Machinery Installed: 1982 and 1977-Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of supplies consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

Cumbu		1	982	1977		
Supply	Industry and supply consumed		Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 1044, SILVER ORES—Con.					
	Selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed Con.					
241100 280110	Supplies used: Round or hewn wood products and stumpage	(X)	2.4	(X)	1.5	
289211 289212	explosive materials and blasting accessories	4.4	5.7 2.6 .5	(X) .9 1.8	(²) .4 .3	
289214	Blasting accessories	(X)	1.2	(X)	.3	
301100 327400 330900 331201	Tires and inner tubes	888	1.2 .2 2.5	888	(2) (2) (2)	
353310 970099	pipe, tubing, wire products, and structural shapes) Drill bits and reamers All other supplies ³	888	4.1 2.2 13.7	(X) (X) (X)	1.6 (²) 10.3	
974000	Undistributed—minerals, purchased machinery, parts, attachments, and supplies used4		(D)	(X)	1.4	

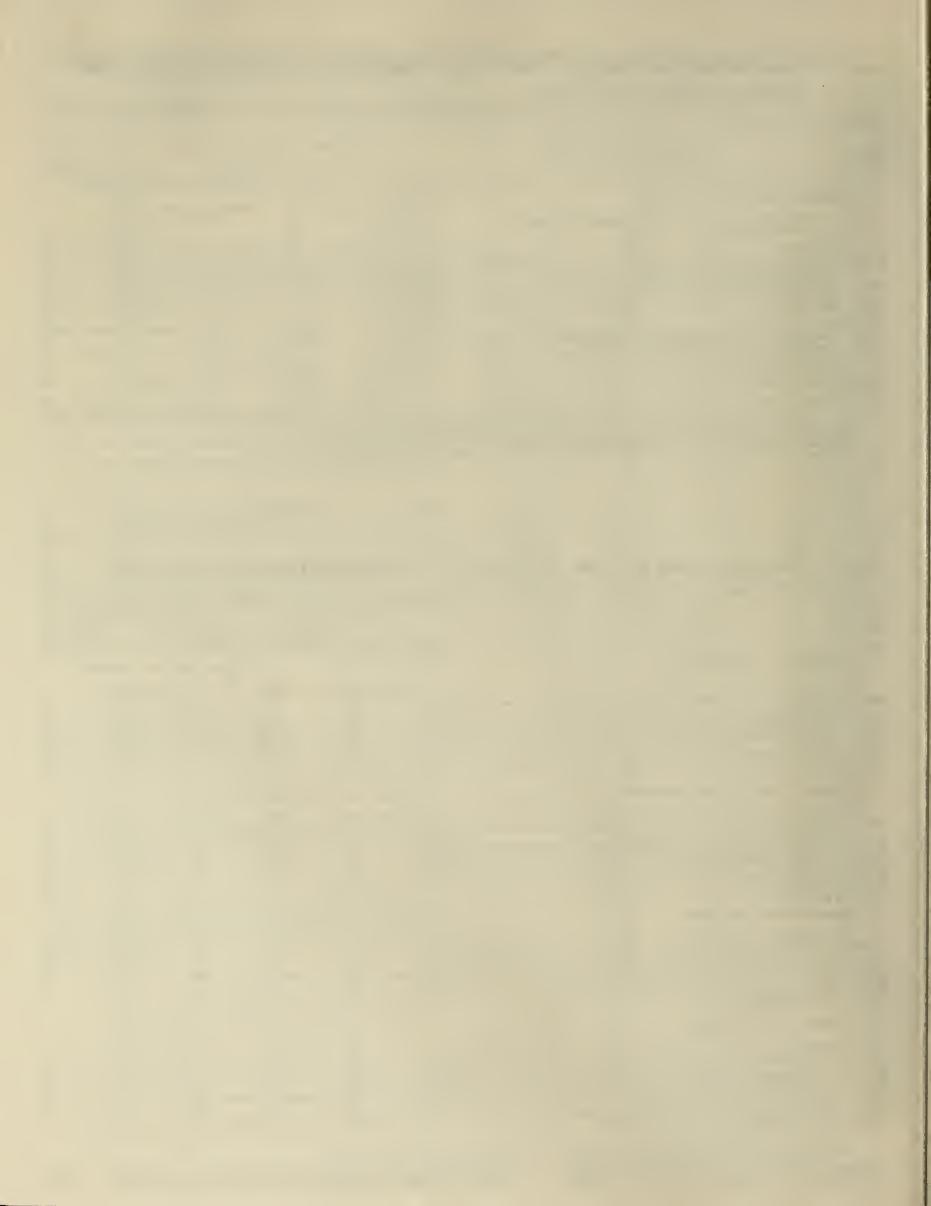
¹Cost of crude ores and residues received for concentration was included in cost of all other supplies to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. ²Cost for this supply is shown separately in 1982. In 1977, this category was included in all other supplies. ³A number of supplies included in the all other supplies category in 1977 are now shown separately. ⁴Represents cost for establishments that did not report detailed data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

Table 7b. Fuels Consumed by Type, 1982 and 1977, and End-of-Year Fuel Stocks, 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

Fuel		1982 co	nsumption	1982	1977 co	nsumption
code	Industry and fuel consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	end-of-year stocks ¹ (quantity)	Quantity	Délivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 1021, COPPER ORES					
121005	Fuels used	(X) (D)	95.5 (D)	(X) (D)	(X) (D)	71.5 (D)
291141 291151	Fuel oil: Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light diesel fuel 1,000 bbl_Residual (heavy) grade numbers 5 and 6 and heavy diesel fuel do	1 377.9	56.2 (D)	165.2 16.4	2 067.0 (D)	32.1 (D)
131157	Gas—natural, manufactured, and mixed bil cu ft	(D) 6.0 3.5	22.5 4.0	(X) .5	16.8 5.9	(D) 18.7 3.0
960018 977000	Gasoline mil. gal Other fuels—liquefied petroleum gas, coke, wood, and other Undistributed fuels²	(X)	.7 .6	(X) (X)	(X)	1.0
	INDUSTRY 1031, LEAD AND ZINC ORES					
121005	Fuels used	(X)	5.4	(X)	(X) 4.0	3.8 .1
291141 291151	Fuel oil: Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light diesel fuel 1,000 bbl	96.1	4.1	12.0	116.8	2.1
131157	Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light diesel fuel	(D) (D) .2	(D) (D)	(D) (X) (Z) (X)	(D) .4	(D .7 .2 (D
960018 977000	Gasoline mil. gal Other fuels—liquefied petroleum gas, coke, wood, and other mil. gal Undistributed fuels²	(X) (X)	.3 .3 .1	(X) (X)	(X) (X) (X)	(D)
	INDUSTRY 1041, GOLD ORES					
121005	Fuels used	(X) (D)	15.8 (D)	(X) (D)	(X)	2.1
291141	Fuel oil: Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light diesel fuel1,000 bbl Gas—natural, manufactured, and mixedbil. cu. ft	240.1	10.8	25.9	(D) (D)	(D
131157 291111	Gas—natural, manufactured, and mixedbil. cu. ft Gasolinemil. gal Other fuels—liquefied petroleum gas, coke, wood, and other	.4 1.2	1.0 1.5	(X) .2	.4	(D) (D) .2
960018 977000	Other fuels—liquefied petroleum gas, coke, wood, and otherUndistributed fuels2	(X) (X)	(D) 1.6	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	.5
	INDUSTRY 1044, SILVER ORES					
121005	Fuels used	(X) (D)	4.7 (D)	(X) (D)	(X)	1.3
291141 291151	Fuel oil: Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light diesel fuel 1,000 bbl	58.9	2.6	4.2	10.6	.2
131157	Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light diesel fuel	(D) .3	(D) 1.0	(X)	(D) (D)	.2 (Z) (D)
291111 960018	Other fuels—liquefied petroleum gas, coke, wood, and other	.4 (X) (X)	.5 (D)	(D) (X) (Z) (X) (X)	,2 (X) (X)	.1 (D)
977000	Undistributed fuels2	(X)	.1	(X) [(X)	.,

¹Fuel stocks were collected for the first time in 1982. ²Represents cost for establishments that did not report detailed data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.



APPENDIX Explanation of Terms

Employment and related items—The report forms requested separate information on production, development, and exploration workers as of a payroll period for each quarter of the year and for other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees - This item includes all full-time and parttime employees on the payrolls of mining establishments for any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Also included are employees working for miners paid on a per ton, car, or yard basis. Excluded are employees at the mine but on the payroll of another employer (such as employees of contractors) and employees at company stores, boarding houses, bunk houses, and recreational centers. Also excluded are members of the Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active rolls but not working during the period. Officers of corporations are included as employees, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Production, development, and exploration workers—This category includes employees (up through the working supervisor level) engaged in manual work: using tools, operating machines, hauling materials, loading and hauling products out of the mine in mine cars or trucks, and caring for mines, plants, mills, shops, or yards. Included are exploration work, mine development, storage, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, and guard services, auxiliary production for use at establishments (such as power plant), record keeping, and other services closely associated with these production and development operations at the establishment covered by the report. Gang and straw bosses and supervisors who performed manual labor are included, as are employees paid on either a time- or piece-rate basis. Also included are miners paid on a per ton, car, or yard basis and persons engaged by them and paid out of the total amount received by these miners. In addition, other employees at the establishment but not on its payroll are included if paid directly through its own employees, such as superintendents and supervisors. The payments received by these types of employees are included as part of the establishments payroll. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category.

All other employees—Nonproduction personnel at the establishment include those engaged in the following activities: Supervision above the working supervisor level, sales, highway trucking (by employees not entering mines or pits), advertising, credit; collection, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal,

personnel (including cafeteria and medical), professional (such as engineers and geologists), and technical activities. Also included are employees on the payroll of the establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force. (Workers engaged in regular maintenance and repair operations are not included here but are classified as production, development, and exploration workers.)

Separately operated auxiliary establishments employees— This item includes employment at separate central administrative offices or auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies and at those offices or units servicing more than one establishment during the payroll period which included March 12. Establishments were classified on the basis of the industry or principal industry served. Employees at an office located at or near the mining establishment are usually included in the mine report.

All employees, average for year—The 1982 census report form requested employment figures for production, development, and exploration workers for four selected pay periods (mid-March, May, August, and November). For all other employees, only a mid-March figure was requested. The annual average is an average of the four monthly figures for production, development, and exploration workers plus the March figure for all other employees. This approach was used to simplify the schedule format and lighten the reporting burden of respondents, since it was found that the average of these selected pay periods closely approximates, for most industries, the average employment for the year that would be obtained from 12 monthly pay periods.

Payroll—This term includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, payments received on a ton, car, or yard basis, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern, and payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of mining establishments. Also excluded are royalty payments to unions and costs of smithing, explosives, fuses, electric cap lamps, and mine supplies used in production and development work but charged to employees and deducted from their wages. As in the case of employment and establishment figures, the annual payrolls of separate auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are included in the totals for individual industries and for States. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payroll used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

Production, development, and exploration worker hours—This item represents all hours that production, development, and exploration workers worked, both on active days during which there was production or development work and on inactive days when only security guards, inspectors, repairpersons, and other maintenance persons were on duty. It includes all hours worked or paid for at the mining operations, except hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee was not at the establishment. Included are actual overtime hours, not straight-time equivalent hours. Hours of working proprietors or partners are excluded.

Supplemental labor costs—This item represents employer's cost for fringe benefits not included in payrolls.

Legally required expenditures, including social security contributions—This cost includes employer contributions for all programs required under Federal and State legislation, such as Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, unemployment compensation, and worker's compensation. Also included are legally required State temporary disability payments.

Payments for voluntary programs—Included in this cost are payments resulting from union negotiated contracts and all employer payments of insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, life insurance premiums, and premiums on supplementary accident and sickness insurance. For programs supported by joint employer-employee contributions, only the employer payments are included. Also included are payments or allocations on all pension plans regardless of methods of administration, supplemental unemployment compensation plans, welfare plans, stock purchase plans in which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit sharing plans.

Value added by mining—This measure of mining activity is derived by subtracting the cost of supplies used, minerals received for preparation, purchased machinery installed, purchased fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the sum of the value of shipments (mining products plus receipts for services rendered) and total capital expenditures. This statistic avoids the duplication in value of shipments and receipts which results from the use of products of some establishments as supplies, energy sources, or materials by others. Moreover, it provides a measure of value added not only in mineral production but also in the development of mineral properties. For these reasons, it is considered to be the best value measure for comparing the relative economic importance of mining among industries and geographic areas.

Cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed, etc.—Besides supplies used and purchased machinery installed, this cost includes fuels and electric energy used and contract work done by others for each establishment. It includes charges to both the current and capital accounts. It also includes the cost of items used during 1982 whether they were purchased, withdrawn from inventories, or received from other establishments of the company. For selected supplies and fuels and for electric energy, both quantity and cost data were requested. The cost data refer to direct charges actually paid or payable (after discounts) for items used during the year.

Freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring the item are included. Companies whose records did not show actual amounts used were asked to approximate use by adding purchases (or receipts) during the year to opening inventory and subtracting closing inventory. Separate figures were requested for: (1) selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed; (2) electric energy purchased; (3) purchased fuels used for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (4) contract work done by others; and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. Supplies and equipment used in mine development, plant expansion, and capitalized repairs, which are chargeable to fixed assets accounts, are included in this item, as are supplies furnished without charge to contractors for use at the mining operation and supplies sold to employees for use at the establishment. Excluded are such costs as advertising, insurance, telephone, and research and consulting services of other establishments; or such overhead costs as depreciation charges, rent, interest, and royalties.

Selected supplies used, minerals prepared, etc. - In addition to the total cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed, etc., which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected on the consumption of major supplies used in mining. These inquiries were restricted to supplies which were important parts of the cost of production, exploration, and development of a particular industry and for which cost information was available. Table 7a contains information on specific supplies consumed. On report forms for almost all mineral industries except the contract services and the crude petroleum and natural gas industries, a uniform inquiry was included on minerals prepared at the reported establishments. Figures were obtained on crude minerals mined at the establishment (quantity), received from other establishments of the company or purchased from others (quantity and cost), and received for preparation on a custom or toll basis (quantity and estimated value). Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$25,000) were not required to report the cost of a supply. For small establishments for which administrative records were used, the cost of supplies was included in "not specified by kind." (See the section on "Summary of Findings" for the importance of administrative records to an industry.)

Value of shipments and receipts and net shipments-The amounts shown as value of shipments and receipts for each industry (tables 1-5), and for individual products or classes of products (table 6), are the net selling values, f.o.b. mine or plant after discounts and allowances, excluding freight charges. "Shipments" include all products physically shipped from the establishment during 1982, including material withdrawn from stockpiles and products shipped on consignment, whether or not sold in 1982. Prepared material or concentrates include preparation from ores mined at the same establishment, purchased, received from other operations of the same company, or received for milling on a custom or toll basis. For products transferred to other establishments of the same company or prepared on a custom basis, companies were requested to report the estimated value, not merely the cost of producing the items. Multiestablishment companies were asked to report value information for each establishment as if it were a separate economic unit. They were instructed to report the value of all products

transferred to other plants of the company at their full economic value, i.e., to include, in addition to direct cost of production, a reasonable proportion of company overhead and profits.

For all establishments classified in an industry, value of shipments and receipts includes: (1) the value of all "primary" products of the industry, (2) the value of "secondary" products which are primary to other industries, (3) the receipts for contract work done for others, except custom milling, and (4) the value of products purchased and resold without further processing. Receipts for custom milling are not included to avoid duplication with the value of custom milled ores included in an industry's primary and secondary products.

Some duplication exists in industry and industry group totals because of the inclusion of materials transferred from one establishment to another for mineral preparation or resale. When this duplication is significant, figures generally are shown for both gross and net shipments. The net shipments are obtained by subtracting the value of crude minerals transferred to other establishments for preparation and the value of resales from the gross shipments.

Shipments of individual products—In the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, information was collected on output for about 200 individual mineral products. In general, the shipments figures of the 1982, 1977, and 1972 Minerals Censuses were confined to separate totals for each crude and each prepared mineral. When shipments were significant, separate figures were also obtained on crude minerals going to preparation plants and those going to consumers.

Figures were collected on both quantity and value of shipments. Shipments include commercial shipments and transfers of products to other operations of the same company. For products that are used to a significant extent within the same establishment for power or heat, and for minerals mined and prepared in the same establishment, total production figures or separate data on production for such uses were collected. Typically, production was also collected for products for which there was usually significant differences between total production and total shipments because of stock changes.

For service industries, the amount received or due for services performed during 1982 was collected as a measure of output. For mine operators who also perform services, the amount received for such services was added to the total value of products shipped to determine total value of shipments and receipts for each establishment.

Table to provides the national and State total shipments figures from all industries for each of the products primary to the industry covered.

Capital expenditures—This item covers expenditures made during the year for development and exploration of mineral properties, for new construction, and for purchased machinery chargeable to fixed assets accounts of the mineral establishment. They are the type for which depreciation, depletion, or Office of Minerals Exploration accounts are ordinarily maintained. Capital expenditures during 1982 were to be determined as "additions completed during the year plus construction in progress at the end of the year minus construction in progress at the beginning of the year." Reported capital expenditures were to include work done on contract, as well as by the mine forces. Expenditures for machinery and equipment were to include those made for replacement purposes, as well as those for additions

to capacity. Excluded from these expenditures were costs of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense and expenditures for land and mineral rights.

Whenever applicable, separate figures were provided for expenditures for development and exploration of mineral property, construction of preparation plants and other construction, new machinery and equipment, used plant, and used equipment acquired from others.

Gross value of depreciable assets—Assets data were collected on buildings, other structures, machinery, equipment, capitalized mineral exploration and development, and mineral land and rights for which depreciation, amortization, or depletion accounts are maintained. The values shown represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation cost). The data were collected for the beginning and end of the year. Assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures minus retirements should equal assets at the end of the year. For new construction or other improvement projects in progress but not completed by the end of the year, the cumulative capital expenditures were included in the beginning- and end-of-year assets figures.

Retirements—This item represents the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, abandoned, etc., during 1982. The values shown are the acquisition costs of the retired assets. This item includes the value of assets (at acquisition cost rather than current market value) transferred to other establishments of the same company.

Depreciation—This item shows the reduction in value of depreciable assets brought about through use, gradual obsolescence, or the effect of the elements (decay or corrosion) during the year. Included are charges against assets acquired or completed during the year.

Rental payments—This item consists of rental payments made to other companies for use of such depreciable assets as buildings, other structures, machinery, and equipment. It does not include payments made to the parent company or another subsidiary of the parent company for the use of buildings and equipment owned by the parent company or its subsidiary. The value of such company-owned assets is included in the gross value of depreciable assets.

Current account expenditures—This item includes all expenses for mineral properties, exploration, and development charged to current accounts. This includes all supplies, machinery, equipment, parts, fuels, power, etc., used for development or exploration and charged to current operating expenses. Also included are royalty payments, acquisition costs for mineral land and rights which were not capitalized, and the cost of maintenance and repairs associated with exploration or development activity and charged to current accounts.

Inventories—This item includes inventories of mined or quarried products, and supplies, parts, fuels, etc., at the beginning and end of the year. Included as mined or quarried products are stockpiles of products ready for shipment and stocks of raw products awaiting treatment or beneficiation. Beginning in the

1982 Census of Mineral Industries, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from the 1977 census in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. The inventory figures for 1982, therefore, will not be comparable to prior census data because of the change in reporting instructions.

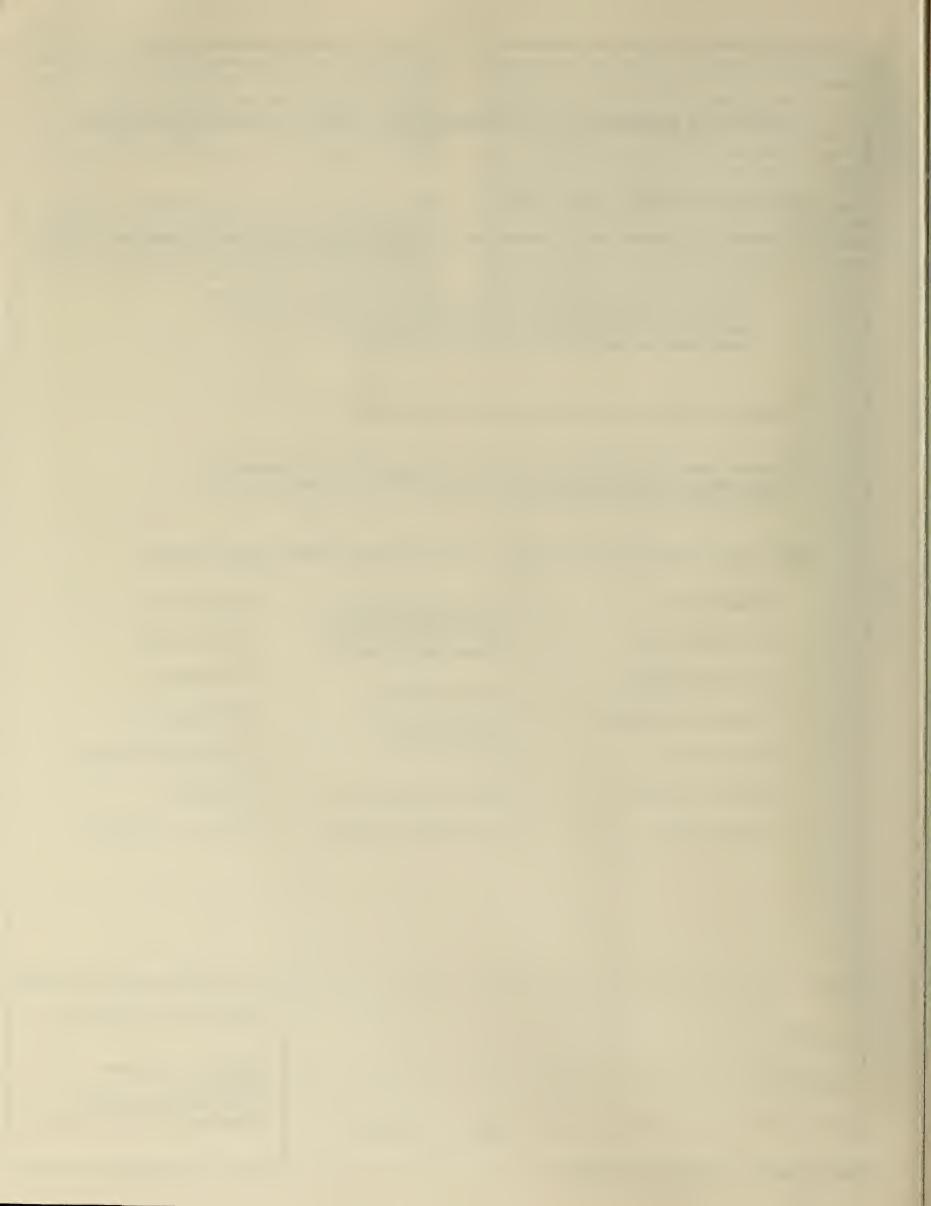
Fuels and electric energy used — This item includes the quantity and cost of fuels and electric energy used in mining. For most industries, separate quantity and cost figures are shown for purchased coal, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, gas, gasoline, and electric energy, and a cost figure is shown for "other fuels" (see

table 7b). Data were also obtained on the quantity of fuels and electric energy produced and consumed at the same establishment. These data are shown for coal, crude petroleum, and natural gas used at the producing establishments for heat and power, and for electric energy generated and used at the same mining operations. In addition, figures for stocks of purchased fuels on hand at the end of the year were reported for the first time in 1982. Every establishment was required to report the total quantity of unexpended fuel it had on hand, including emergency reserves, at the end of the year. Excluded are fuels to be used as feedstocks or raw materials. For electric energy, the quantity generated and used is approximated by subtracting the quantity of electric energy sold from the total quantity generated (excluding generating station use).

REFERENCE MATERIALS • ORDER FORMS • PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

City	State ZIP Code	Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233
Address/PO Box		Customer Services DUSD
Name Organization		Mail completed form to
☐ Transportation	Quarterly Financial Report	Guides, Catalogs, etc.
☐ Mineral Industries	☐ County Business Patterns	Geography
☐ Manufacturing	☐ Agriculture	☐ International Statistics
☐ Construction Industries	Minority- and Women- Owned Businesses	Housing
Service Industries	☐ Enterprise Statistics	☐ Population
☐ Wholesale Trade	Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands)	☐ Foreign Trade
Retail Trade	Economic Censuses of Outlying Areas (Puerto Rico,	Governments
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	ent—A monthly notice of all products re vious month—useful primarily to person etc., in the future.	
☐ Guide to the 1982 Economic C	Censuses and Related Statistics	
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☐ Corrections (if there are any) fo	or this publication— Mineral Industries; Gold Ores, and Silv	Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, ver Ores, MIC82-I-10B
Please send me the items marked		

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Value of New Construction Put in Place in the United States 1964 to 1980

CURRENT REVISIONS

This supplement to Construction Reports C30 provides the latest monthly and annual estimates of new construction put in place in the United States for 1964 through 1980.

Revisions have been made to the "farm nonresidential" category beginning in 1964 using data contained in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Report, Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979.

New Seasonal factors, based upon monthly revisions through December 1980, were used to revise seasonally adjusted data for 1978 through 1980.

The constant dollar series have been revised to reflect the base year change from 1972 to 1977. The monthly estimates are presented at seasonally 'adjusted annual rates and not seasonally adjusted. Statistics are presented on a 1977 base year for the years 1964 through 1980.

Charts compare current and 1977 constant dollar estimates from 1964 through 1980 for all new construction, public construction, private residential construction, and private nonresidential construction.

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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, containing data on establishments primarily engaged in the extraction of minerals, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 12 industry and 2 summary reports covering all of the 42 mineral industries. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in

Each of the 12 reports provides informa of related industries (e.g., clay, ceramic, a figures for the United States are shown for on quantity and value of products shipped a quantity and cost of fuels and electric en fuel stocks, and the quantities of fuels prod expenditures; assets; rents; employment; de depletion; payrolls; hours worked; cost of added by mining; mineral development a of establishments; and number of compar earlier years are included. Industry statis of operation, and size of establishment.

Geographic area series - 9 reports (MIC

A separate report for each of the nine statistics for individual States for twoby type of operation and by county. Als shipments, value added by mining, worked, capital expenditures, cost of supp installed, and number of mining establishments, with comparative 1977 data on employment and value added by mining.

Subject series - 7 reports (MIC82-S-1 to -7)

Each of the 7 reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as water use in mineral industries; gross value of depreciable assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation and rental payments; size of establishments; type of operation; fuels and electric energy consumed; type of organization; and a general National-level summary.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports are subsequently assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

nsus HD 9300 .002 re also available on microfiche. U49x 1984 [v.2] no.10B c.2 re also available on microfiche. Industry series - 12 reports (MIC82-I-10 Census HD 9506 .U62

(1982)

1982 census of mineral industries.

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'SUSES REPORTS

sale trade, service industries, construction enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, and transportation also are conomic Censuses. A separate series of outlying areas - Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands nd the Northern Mariana Islands, All pubie are sold by the Superintendent of ent Printing Office. Appropriate andescribing these products are available r Services Division, Customer Services Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

MILEZ-1-10B Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, Gold Ores, and Silver Ores

1982 Census of Mineral Industries

Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402

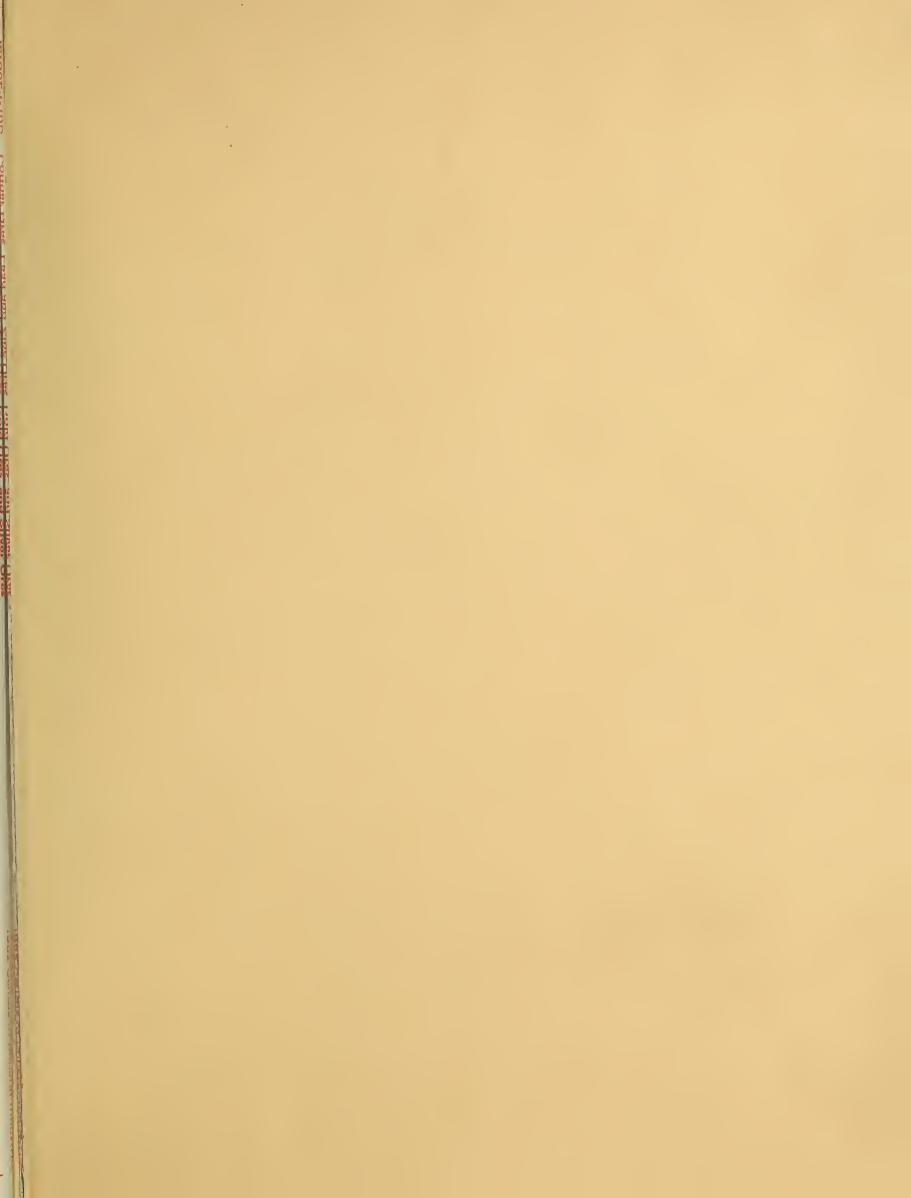
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